

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

In going over a large batch of reports from State food and drug officials this month we were impressed by the comparative exemption of manufacturers and sellers of essential oils and flavoring extracts from criticism. The reports indicate that a majority of the officials have worked out the view that concerns in this line are not only willing but anxious to sell their goods true and right. We know that this is the policy of our advertisers and if their example helps others the result cannot fail to be beneficial all around.

PRESERVING THE GUARANTY LEGEND.

Opinion seems to be changing regarding the abolition of the Federal guaranty legend on food and drugs. The first thought of manufacturers was the relatively short time given to them to comply with the change ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the first objection raised was for an extension of time, which was granted. Since then the persons chiefly interested, outside of the Federal authorities at Washington, have been considering whether any abolition at all is necessary.

Editors of lay papers have taken the view that the Federal guaranty, while it did not actually give a government guaranty of purity and good weight, at least showed that the product so labeled was under government supervision and the registration gave an indication that the manufacturer was willing to comply with the requirements of the law and with any regulations promulgated by the Bureau of Chemistry.

In the letter sent by Harriet Hubbard Ayer to Secretary Houston, quoted on page 96 in our June issue, there was the keynote of large and unnecessary expense to manufacturers in reconstructing and reprinting their labels. In this and other communications we have read there never has been anywhere the slightest disinclination to comply with the changed requirement. On the

contrary, the general public, judging by expressions of editorial opinion in daily newspapers, is reluctant to see the end of what it has come to consider a safeguard.

It makes little difference how the public regards the precise wording of the guaranty legend on goods. As we pointed out in our May issue (page 68), it was at the origin perfectly evident that the public would take the legend as a government endorsement. At that time the manufacturers were obstreperous and resented the label. Now the tables have turned. The manufacturers are willing to comply with the order making the change, but the public insists upon having the legend. Dr. Alsberg, the new Chief Chemist, has delivered some admirable and thoughtful addresses upon this subject. We agree with practically everything he has said, but we also believe that the great mass of the public, who pay the taxes and pay the cost of administering his department, are entitled to have their side of the case considered.

Just to find out public sentiment on the subject in the last month we have had the following straw vote taken in social assemblages where a speaker previously explained the real nature of the guaranty legend and its effect so that there could be no misunderstanding:

Excelsior Social Club—For retaining legend, 63; against, 7.

At a Knights of Columbus entertainment—For keeping the legend, 131; against, one blank ballot.

At whist party in Brooklyn—For the legend, 11; opposed, 2.

Washington Heights Social Club—For the present system of food label, 93; against, 2.

In the New York Press Club—For the legend, 23; one man refused to vote.

A poll in the Union League Club in New York, which is composed of manufacturers and men of affairs, gave this remarkable showing—For, 19; opposed, 8.

In the Masonic Club—For, 32, opposed, 0.

Euclid Club poll—For, 82; against, 0.

It will be seen that in varied gatherings of persons who understand the guaranty legend law the great majority would prefer to have the present system retained. It seems to be more or less obvious that persons of reasonable intelligence take the guaranties for what they say and not for what unintelligent persons may think they mean. For those of our readers who are interested in this subject we have here outlined the situation. Whatever they may do, it is quite certain that the public prefers to have no change, either in 1916, or later.

That the Government authorities at Washington are not oblivious of the sentiment which we have set forth is indicated by Announcement No. 15, which is set forth elsewhere in our Pure Food and Drug Notes.

SOAP TEST FOR NATIONS.

A London cable dispatch says that a recent report on soap consumption among the nations invites the question, Is two pounds of soap sufficient to keep a man clean for a year? This is the amount a unit consumed in Russia. The list of soap using countries is headed by the United Kingdom, with twenty-one pounds an individual; the United States comes next; Russia is last.

Even if the soap bill is a true test of a people's personal cleanliness it is an invidious task to tabulate the dirtiness of nations. It is a familiar fact that in the English lower middle classes, and on occasion among the lower classes, soap is regarded as a sort of charm. It is used on the face very much in the same way as the holystone on a ship's deck. A red and polished face is a proof that it has been well and truly laved. There need not be much cleanliness about this method, and perhaps the large consumption of soap in England may be due to a wasteful use of it.

In "Arms and the Man" Mme. Petkoff complains of her "usual sore throats." Major Petkoff replies:

"That comes from washing your neck every day. All this washing can't be good for the health; it's not natural. There was an Englishman at Philippopolis who used to wet himself all over with cold water every morning. Disgusting! It all comes from the English; their climate makes them so dirty that they have to be perpetually washing themselves.

"Look at my father! He never had a bath in his life, and he lived to be ninety-eight, the healthiest man in Bulgaria. I don't mind a good wash once a week to keep up my position, but once a day is carrying the thing to a ridiculous extreme."

Cold and warm climates seem to have little to do with the matter. The Brahmin's morning ablutions are a religious ceremony, and hygienically thorough.

EXPOSITIONS AND PRESS AGENTS.

Like other trade publications, we are almost inundated every month with literature about forthcoming expositions in all parts of the world. We have printed items about most of them briefly, it is true, because there was nothing in the announcements that was of special interest to our readers. We have written letters to the heads of expositions for definite information regarding their plans that would appeal to our readers. The responses have been perfectly courteous and the stock of literature has been duplicated and increased. Outside of what we have already printed a search of our pages open to the managers of these expositions will reveal nothing to our readers this month.

The trouble seems to be with the exposition press agents. They get up a line of general literature and stop. They receive high salaries and expect everybody else to boost their game along. Few editors ever waste the time to protest and seldom does any tell why the expositions get so little space, or so much less than they could get in the trade papers. This applies to the San Diego Exposition, the San Francisco Exposition

and the Java Exposition, besides lesser ones too numerous to mention.

The only doubtfully redeeming feature in seeking information for our trades was received from one paid agent of an exposition intimating that we ought to pay him for boosting his country in addition to what he was receiving, besides giving him free advertising space. Some time in the future there will be a new breed of exposition press agents and the expositions will get back to what they formerly were, real displays of trade and commerce, instead of imitations which depend upon side shows to draw crowds, with a watchful eye on the gate receipts, disregarding all other things.

We are delighted to get information about expositions that will interest or benefit the trades in which we are interested and there is no limit on the space that they may have for such copy.

EMPLOYER'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

(Not as old as the original, but mighty good.)

I. Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end and that is the wrong end.

II. Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short; and a short day's work makes my face long.

III. Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

IV. You owe so much to yourself, you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shops.

V. Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.

VI. Mind your own business, and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

VII. Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.

VIII. It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

IX. Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet for my vanity, but one for my dollars.

X. Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

HOUSE PASSES A PATENT BILL.

Bills amending the patent law have been prolific in Washington in the last few years. At last the House of Representatives has passed one of them, the object being to change sections 4888 and 4889. The bill as it passed the House amends these sections by striking from the last clause thereof the words "and attested by two witnesses." The section as amended in the House, if the Senate agrees, will read as follows:

Sec. 4888. Before any inventor or discoverer shall receive a patent for his invention or discovery he shall make application therefor in writing to the Commissioner of Patents, and shall file in the Patent Office a written description of the same, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with

which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine he shall explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions; and he shall particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim shall be signed by the inventor.

Sec. 2. That section 4889 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "and attested by two witnesses," so that the section so amended will read as follows:

"Sec. 4889. When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant shall furnish one copy signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, which shall be filed in the Patent Office; and a copy of the drawing to be furnished by the Patent Office shall be attached to the patent as a part of the specification."

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS TO MEET.

Arrangements are being made for the annual convention of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association, which will be held at the La Salle Hotel, in Chicago, during the week beginning August 10. The entire eighteenth and nineteenth floors of the hotel have been reserved by the committee for the convention and for exhibits of goods. The committee is striving to make the exhibit feature an "Annual Going to Market Week."

There will be only three short business sessions of the association during the week, adjourning at 12:30 each day. This will enable the association to more thoroughly carry out one of its chief ideas, which is to get together at one place once a year the proprietor and buyer of each of the barbers' supply houses in North America, giving them an opportunity to become acquainted with the firms which manufacture and import the various lines which they sell. The exhibit naturally enters into this part of the program and already more than fifty dealers have reserved space, so that its success is fully assured.

Features on the business program include: Address of welcome by Fred Dolle; president's annual address, Charles M. Dickson; treasurer's report, by Otto R. Haas; secretary's report, by G. G. Thomas; "My Experience as Credit Manager in the Barbers' Supply Business," paper by Mrs. Otto R. Haas; report on the value of the accounts that are charged annually to profit and loss by the barbers' supply dealers of North America, this question to be answered: "Is there any remedy for this loss? If so, how can it be applied?"

Entertainment features include the following: Annual banquet; tea, card and tango parties for the ladies; trip to beautiful Ravinia Park and dinner. Music will be provided for some of the events by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and there will be the usual round of convention gayety and good fellowship.

COMMERCIAL BODIES IN GERMANY.

Germany has two distinct classes of trade organizations—the official chambers of commerce and the independent, or free, associations. Although the constitution of the German Empire provides for Federal regulation of trades and commerce and for Federal legislation in all matters connected therewith, the German chambers of commerce are regulated by the various States comprising the German Empire and differ considerably in functions, authority and constitution, according to bulletin No. 78 recently issued by the

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

This bulletin, in addition to treating commercial organizations, also gives a brief analysis of cartels or combinations to control output and prices, and the German agricultural organizations. It also discusses State aid to commerce, showing what the German government is doing to promote especially the foreign trade of the country. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 20 cents each.

A NOTE OF THANKS.

Our thanks are due to our readers who were so indulgent with us last month in the matter of our covers. Our Editor sailed for Europe on June 16 on a hurried business trip connected with some outside interests, and although suitable instructions had been issued to the proper departments, the unaccountable mental lapse of a trusted employee in the bindery led to the use of covers that had been rejected. As soon as the error was discovered, the proper covers were sent to our readers with a request to substitute them for the covers that had been used on part of the regular edition, and to return the old cover.

We are glad to say that practically all who received a faulty copy made the change requested. Ordinarily we should not make any comment on a matter of this kind, for mistakes will happen in the best regulated establishments; but we are impelled to this course by our desire to have our advertising pages as accurate as our text pages, and therefore do not wish to leave our readers under any misapprehension.

Once more we extend our thanks.

PRICE LISTS FOR CONSULATES.

American manufacturers and exporters who wish their catalogues kept on file for reference in United States consulates should accompany them with price lists and discount sheets, writes Vice Consul General Caspar L. Dreier, Singapore, Straits Settlements. These sheets could be marked confidential, and will be treated so, if necessary. Catalogues on file with no price lists accomplish very little good when inquiries are received. Mr. Dreier has heard several complaints on this point lately and considers it a noticeable trade obstacle.

In one or two cases where large Singapore concerns wanted to figure a bid on a contract and intended to use American machinery, they were greatly handicapped on account of being unable to gain any enlightenment on the question of price, although the catalogues were on hand, and as the bids had to be rendered on rather short notice it proved very annoying. He urges that American exporters should arrange to obtain the fullest benefits from the catalogues which they send abroad.

THE SOURCE OF SIAM BENZOIN.

In the *Kew Bulletin* is given, on the authority of Dr. Kerr, the following interesting information concerning the origin of Siam benzoin (*Styrax benzoides*, Craib):—The *Styrax* tree which grows on Doi Sootep, and which is fairly common at 600 to 1,200 m. altitude in evergreen jungle, particularly in that type of forest where *Quercus junghuhnii* predominates and where the soil consists of a stiff red clay overlain by a thick layer of humus, was, from flowering material only, believed to be *S. benzoin*. The receipt of fruiting specimens showed, however, that it was not *S. benzoin* but a new species closely allied to *S.*

QUIPS BY FAMOUS ADVERTISERS.

"The success of a business house is measured by the volume and continuity of its advertising."—Frank B. Presbrey Company.

"We invest in advertising just as we invest in the best materials for our goods."—Colgate & Co.

"Periodic advertising of the most brilliant kind leads to failure where ordinary advertising, persistently followed, brings successful results."—B. T. Babbitt, Inc.

"We advertise as a sort of business insurance, in winter and summer, in good times and bad, and thus have made Victor Talking Machines known the world over."—Victor Talking Machine Company.

"We spend \$250,000 annually in advertising—and find it pays best. The small advertiser simply throws his money away."—Frank L. Erskine, director Douglas Shoe Company.

suberifolius and since described as *S. benzoides*. *S. benzoides*, on Doi Sootep, grows rapidly and attains a height of 12 to 15 m., and a girth of about 9 dm., but most of the trees are smaller though in other parts larger trees are reported. Several Kamus, natives of the Luang Prabang region from which most of the gum comes, have without a leading question, identified the Doi Sootep tree as *ton kum yan*, *kum yan* being the Lao and Siamese name for gum benzoin. It must be admitted that small specific differences might not be noted by the natives, though they are often acute observers of such points, particularly where economic plants are concerned.

Dr. Kerr's belief that this tree is the source of the Siamese gum benzoin has been confirmed by the receipt at Kew of a small sample of the gum collected from the Doi Sootep trees which in smell, taste and fumes is identical with commercial Siamese gum benzoin. Though the gum is only casually collected in the Chiangmai district, yet nearly every tree examined on Doi Sootep had been notched and in some cases completely felled. In the majority of cases the cuts were very old, and on most trees no gum at all was observed, but on a few there was a small incrustation of gum along the cuts. The largest piece of gum obtained weighed about 2.5 grammes, and was found in a hole made by some wood-borer. It was a homogeneous, transparent, pale amber piece with the characteristic odor of Siam benzoin.

The principal method of collecting the gum is by making V-shaped incisions through the bark. The gum runs slowly into bamboo joints placed at the bottom of the V, and is not collected until a few weeks after the incision is made. This is generally done during the hot season. Gum is also frequently found in holes made by wood-borers, and sometimes on or in the ground at the foot of the trunk. The quality of the gum is the same by whatever method it is collected. Whether any particular tree will yield gum or not can only be ascertained by tapping, as only the larger trees, and not even all of them, yield gum.

None of the gum obtained near Chiangmai is exported, but nearly all of it is used locally, mixed with pig's fat, as an application for the hair. Most of the gum which reaches Chiangmai is brought here by the Kamus during the cold season from the Luang Prabang region to the east of the Mè Kong. A native merchant buys it and ships it to Bangkok. This merchant estimates his yearly purchases at 5 sens (approximately 10 cwt.), but for the last two years the quantity has been less, because, he says, it no longer pays the Kamus to collect it and bring it down. Although the merchant had heard that the tree grew on Doi Sootep, he had never bought gum from any district but Luang Prabang. Gum benzoin is also brought to Korat in Lower Siam, but no information as to its source is available.

THE MISSOURI SACCHARIN DECISION.

Mention is made this month in our Pure Food and Drug Notes Department regarding the Missouri Supreme Court decision in favor of the makers of saccharin, but the subject is of more importance than a brief chronicle of the judgment involves. The decision was made in the Empire Bottling Company's case. The court holds that saccharin is not deleterious to health and also that the law prohibiting its use in non-alcoholic drinks is unconstitutional on account of its being discriminatory.

The court ruled that it was an arbitrary distinction to prohibit the use of saccharin in soda water and not prohibit its use in foods and other drinks. It says that if the Missouri Legislature regarded saccharin as deleterious it should have excluded it from all foods and drinks and not merely singled out soft drinks.

The saccharin people claim that the use of saccharin has been growing to such an extent that the sugar interests have started to fight it. Saccharin is 500 times sweeter than sugar.

Some time ago the Department of Agriculture promulgated a regulation prohibiting the use of this product in foods, excepting those intended for invalids. The plain intent of this regulation was to bring saccharin in the list of drugs and to define it as such. As a matter of fact, the regulation made good advertising material for the saccharin people, as they immediately made the point that any ingredient that was good enough to give to sick persons was good enough for well people.

In deciding the case, which was a test agreed upon by the saccharin interests and State Food Commissioner Fricke, the court offered this judgment:

According to the proffered evidence, one would need to drink about thirteen pints of the defendant's soda water in twenty-four hours before he would get to the danger-point in the use of saccharin. If such is the case, the amount of saccharin in defendant's soda water is not deleterious to health, for we cannot imagine one so addicted to its use as to consume that much. But independent of the question as to whether such use of saccharin is deleterious, we think that the statute is an arbitrary discrimination against the makers of soda water. It may be taken for granted that saccharin is or may be used in foods and drinks which are non-alcoholic.

Whether it is deleterious to health or not, it is certainly an arbitrary distinction to prohibit the use of saccharin in non-alcoholic drinks and not prohibit its use in other foods and drinks. If it is deleterious to health in one case, it would be so in the other. If it were the purpose of the Legislature to prevent the use of saccharin in soda water, not because saccharin is deleterious, but because it sweetens the soda water, then it is an arbitrary discrimination in favor of those who sweeten soda water with sugar. If the Legislature regarded saccharin as deleterious to health, it should have excluded it from all foods and drinks and not merely from non-alcoholic drinks. If the purpose were merely to prevent the sweetening of non-alcoholic drinks, it should have prohibited the use of any kind of sweetening in such drinks.

We regard this as too plain a case for a long citation of authorities.

The judgment is reversed, and the defendant discharged.

The saccharin controversy is not by any means settled by this decision, but it is extremely interesting in view of the opinion of many well-informed chemists

that the war on saccharin was ill advised and unfair. As a matter of fact, the truth of the contentions made by the opponents is shown by the manufacturers of the product in their own argument. Excessive use of the sweetening substance caused a bitter effect. Poor old benzoate of soda never would have been held up to public scorn had not users of it been so generous as to attract attention. In both cases excessive use caused the reversal of public favor.

Both products are under a general ban, in many parts of the country by law, in every part of the country by the general public. Why is it necessary to persist in trying to use products to which most law makers object and to which the public, if it knows what it is getting, will reject? The Missouri decision will stand for a while and will affect only that State. Meanwhile the lawyers are happy.

CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Preliminary particulars concerning the ninth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to be held at St. Petersburg next year, from August 8 to 14 (n. s.), have been published in pamphlet form. It is proposed that sections shall be constituted for (1) Analytical Chemistry, (2) Inorganic Chemistry, (3a) Metallurgy and Mining, (3b) Explosives, (3c) Ceramics and Glass, (4) Organic Chemistry, (4a) Coloring Substances, (5a) Sugars, (5b) India Rubber, etc., (5c) Fuels and Asphalt, (5d) Fats, Fatty Oils, Soaps and Drying Oils, (6a) Starch, Cellulose and Paper, (6b) Fermentation, (7) Agricultural Chemistry, (8a) Hygiene, (8b) Pharmaceutical Chemistry, (8c) Physiological Chemistry, etc., (9) Photo Chemistry, (10a) Electro Chemistry, (10b) Physical Chemistry, (11a) Legislation Relating to Chemical Industry, (11b) Political Economy.

The pamphlet, copies of which can be obtained from the honorary secretary, Prof. W. N. Ipatiew, Winter-Palace, place 8, St. Petersburg, contains lists of the members of the committees formed to deal with the various sections as well as conditions of membership of the Congress, proposed rules for the conduct of the proceedings, and invitations for the contribution of papers. Membership must be taken up not later than April 14, 1915.

Although it does not appear that the Congress will be as large and important as that which was held in New York in 1912, the program presents ample scope for usefulness, and we hope that many of our readers will give it their active support.

SOUTH AMERICA AS AN EXPORT FIELD.

In the contest for the trade of South America, England, Germany and the United States are the great competitors, according to a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Germany and England both lead, the former having in 1912 about \$177,100,000 of the import trade, and the latter \$275,400,000 as compared with \$152,900,000 of imports supplied by the United States. Several causes have contributed to this lead of the two European countries, but the chief one is that both have been on the ground and working for the trade for many years. The exporters of the United States have made serious efforts to enter the market only in the last four or five years.

The publication mentioned gives a short survey of the geographical, economical and commercial features of the

countries of South America, and is intended to serve as a basis of study of the markets there by prospective American exporters. Copies of the bulletin (South America as an Export Field, Special Agents Series No. 81) can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents per copy.

BARRATT'S INFLUENCE ON SUCCESS.

It might have been thought that we said all last month that we ought to say about Thomas J. Barratt, who made Pears soap famous, but it seems that Mr. Barratt after his death is even a greater influence in advertising than when he was alive. Great newspapers, like the *New York Herald*, have taken up the object lesson of his life, which we put forth last month, and have thrown more light on the ways and means, the causes and effects, the relative cost and the profits of persistent and untimid advertising than ever before has been put into type.

Regarding the experience of an American firm, called forth in this symposium, George S. Fowler, chief of the Colgate literary department, made this comment: "The 'Good Morning! Have You Advertised?' article certainly gives to the general public a new viewpoint of advertising and what it means to the public as well as to the advertiser. Colgate & Co. have been one of the American leaders in the field of advertising. Established more than a century ago, they were advertised at first only by the merit of the soaps made by William Colgate, founder of the house, in a little building in old Dutch street, New York City. The firm 'Colgate' has come now to a point of investing in advertising in newspapers and magazines just as it invests in the purchase of the best materials for the goods that are advertised through those channels.

"In 1865 Colgate & Co.'s advertisement was one of three or four lines appearing in the *Herald* and advertising then one soap. Today in newspapers, cars and in magazines in this country and foreign countries Colgate's soaps and other toilet preparations are advertised by strong argument."

Our own observation in the industries in which we are interested has confirmed the view of advertising which many persons quoted in connection with Br. Barratt's genius for publicity have remarked in the various papers which have given hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of new announcement regarding the soap which he made known everywhere, even where it could not be obtained or used.

Our observation has been at close range that advertisers in the *AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW* who had "the goods" to start with and who were liberal in their advertising space were in proportion much more successful than others who also had "the goods," but were timid in putting their wares before the trade. In one instance we recall what was tantamount to a failure due to the fear that too much space might be used to exploit certain goods.

Advertising has been so thoroughly proved to be a necessary ingredient of trade success that in common with other observers we view its use in the light of noticing the relative degrees of results which are found between the timid advertiser and the robust user of space. For the concern that does not advertise at all,

whether because it does not like the color of the editor's hair or for some other substantial reason of course, there can be no hope!

AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST.

Good Storekeeping, which has acquired fame as a review of the trade press for merchants everywhere, prints a classified list under the heading: "A Trade Paper for Every Merchant." In it the first journal named under the subdivision of "Drugs and Toilet Articles" is the *AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW*. Other standard journals follow in the list. As the editor of *Good Storekeeping* has compiled his feature upon the basis of real service to his clientele, it is not surprising that he has so placed this journal, for it is quite natural that he should have done so. Our readers require no chart of progress to explain the justification of the selection and we do not need laudation or praise, although we are human in appreciation. Mention of this trade feature would not be given place in this page except for one fact, which is that *Good Storekeeping*, aside from its reference to ourself, is such an uncommonly good and interesting review for business men that its valuable service ought to be called to the attention of our readers. Probably some of them now are subscribers and readers of it; more ought to be.

CONVENTIONS OF DRUGGISTS.

Preparations have been completed for the annual convention in Philadelphia, the week of August 17, of the National Association of Retail Druggists. The entertainment promises to surpass in scope and variety anything in the previous history of the national body. The sessions will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The 1914 convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Detroit, Mich., the week of August 24. An elaborate programme of entertainment has been prepared. One feature will be a theatre party for the ladies, given on August 26, by the Frederick F. Ingram Co. and the F. A. Thompson Co., while the men are entertained at a smoker given by Frederick Stearns & Co. in the mammoth Wayne Hotel Auditorium. Another feature will be a steamboat ride, with dinner at a park, for the ladies, given by Nelson Baker & Co.

THE "AD" KILLER.

The man who stops his little "ad"
Is not so very wise bedad!

Because his advertisements tell
The public what he has to sell,
And if his "ad" is not on deck
The people pass him up, by heck!

And none of them will hesitate
To trade with merchants up to date.
To stop your "ad," we would remark,
Is just like winking in the dark—

You may know what it means, but, gee!

Nobody else can ever see.
So do not for a moment think
That when you cut out printer's ink
You're saving money on the side;
'Tis merely business suicide.—*Exchange*.

ESSENTIAL OILS FREE FROM TERPENES AND SESQUITERPENES USED IN PERFUMERY

By H. MANN

The present study of ethereal oils has led to the knowledge that they are composed of totally different individual substances, and that the character and very often the value of any given ethereal oil is determined by the presence of certain of these various components. It has, however, been established by these investigations that in these combinations which produce the complex aromatic compounds, bodies are present which are unquestionably opposed to their evaluation, that is, which do not increase the value of an ethereal oil, but rather on the other hand, diminish its usefulness, and which, therefore, have no little bearing on the quality of any such oil. These bodies are the terpenes and sesquiterpenes. According to their chemical constitution, they form hydrocarbons which occur in ethereal oils in nature, but which can, however, be eliminated from them in relatively simple ways. Since, for the odor of an ethereal oil, their richness alone interests the perfumer, these hydrocarbons do not enter into the problem at all because only those compounds in an ethereal oil which contain oxygen can carry and disseminate the scent.

In addition it so happens that these hydrocarbons, which in themselves have little or no odor, are but sparingly soluble in dilute alcohol, and therefore cause a permanent turbidity in such preparations. The avoidance of any such condition is of the greatest import to the perfumer. Ethereal oils free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes can be dissolved in 30 per cent. alcohol, and under proper treatment some of them can be brought into solution in distilled water containing only 5 per cent. of alcohol. For this purpose, however, the oils are first dissolved in 80-90 per cent. alcohol, whereby a quasi pre-solution or breaking up takes place, because otherwise it would be impossible to attain the desired end.

Inasmuch as the bodies with little or no odor have been removed from the ordinary complex aromatic substances the scenting strength of ethereal oils free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes is relatively greater than that of the ordinary ethereal oils. They are in fact many times stronger, so much so, that many ethereal oils free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes (such as, for example, pine needle oil, mandarin oil, orange oil) can be made as much as 60 times stronger than simply the natural oil, that is, in proportion to their content of worthless components. Even though it may not be possible to confine oneself to just these values, a little test will show that we are here dealing with relatively stronger aromatic substances, which, on the one hand, are of great value to the perfumer, but on the other, must cause him to use the greatest foresight in practical utilization.

In order to obtain a general idea of the relative strengths of ordinary ethereal oils and those which have been freed of sesquiterpenes, we append a table of such oils which interest the perfumer in the main. The perfumer who would substitute these oils in his formulae for those which were previously used must base his calculations on the values herein appended; but it is always preferable not only to use these figures, but in addition to equalize the same by means of tests.

Name of Oil.	Strength (as compared to the ordinary oil).
Angelica root	20 times as strong
Anise	1½ "
Star anise	1½ "
Bay leaves	2½ "
Bergamot	2½ "
Birch buds	2-3 "
Birch tar	10-12 "
Cananga	10-12 "
Cassia	1½ "
Cedar wood	8 "
Chamomile	1½-2 "
Cinnamon ceylon	1½ "
Cinnamon leaves	1½ "
Citronella	2-2½ "
Clary	3 "
Cloves	1½ "
Cumin	2-3 "
Cypress	30 "
Eucalyptus globulus	1½ "
Fennel, sweet	2½-3 "
Geranium	1½ "
Guaiaac wood	1½ "
Hops	8-9 "
Kuro-Moji	3-4 "
Lavender	1½-2 "
Lemon	30 "
Lemongrass	1½ "
Limes, distilled	12-15 "
Limes, expressed	8-10 "
Linaloe	1½ "
Mandarin	60 "
Myrrh	2½ "
Myrtle	3-4 "
Neroli	2½ "
Nutmeg	6-8 "
Opopanax	4-6 "
Orange, sweet	60 "
Orange, bitter	60 "
Origanum	1½ "
Patchouly	4-5 "
Peppermint	1½ "
Petitgrain	1½ "
Pimento	1½ "
Pine, leaves (Siberian).....	3-4 "
Pine, cones from Abies pectinata..	60 "
Pine, leaves from Abies pectinata..	60-70 "
Rose, Kezanlik	1½ "
Rosemary	2 "
Sandalwood, East India.....	1¾ "
Sandalwood, West India.....	4 "
Thyme	4-5 "
Vetiver	1½ "
Ylang-Ylang	2-2½ "

As we have already remarked, the problem of the solution of these aromatic bodies requires special arrange-

ments; that is, if it be a question of dissolving them in as dilute alcohol as possible, and for many districts as well as for particular cost conditions this is of the utmost importance. Three grades can be differentiated in this respect: First, the solution proportions of the undiluted sesquiterpeneless oils in 95 per cent. alcohol down to those for the 30 per cent. solvent. Without exception, these oils are soluble in all proportions in the former. Below 60 per cent., however, the amounts going into solution become relatively smaller, which can hardly be at all surprising, and the cause for which can be partially ascribed to the nature of the problem itself. At 40 per cent. the choice of perfumes becomes considerably smaller and for 35 per cent. and 30 per cent. only a small number remain. (Linaloe and Caraway oils.)

The pre-dissolved oils which are taken up in 80 per cent. alcohol in the form of a 10 per cent. solution are to be regarded as the second grade and by this means it is possible to go down as far as 20 per cent. alcohol. In this case, 10 per cent. of oil is dissolved in 80 per cent. alcohol and this solution is added to alcohol mixtures, varying in strength from 55 per cent. to 20 per cent. With caraway oil it is even possible to come down to a mixture which represents an alcohol strength of only 5 per cent.

The third grade is formed by the 1 per cent. solutions which are prepared in 70 per cent. alcohol and which are then worked up and aromatized in alcohol mixtures of 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. In all these cases it is of the greatest importance that only distilled and not ordinary water which may be conveniently at hand be used for diluting the alcohol. In the preparation of low grade perfumes, the properties of the water used plays a very important part. In ordinary water a large amount of mineral matter (such as lime, magnesia and salts of the other alkaline earths) is found present, and this often determines the degree of hardness of the water. These waters cannot be used at all in the preparation of the substances under discussion, and since at the present time the distillation of water is an uncommonly simple matter no perfumer should fail to work only with distilled water, whenever it becomes necessary to dilute the strength of the alcohol.

Above all else, the ethereal oils, free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes, find employment in the preparation of toilet waters. In this respect, these oils give the best possible service whether it be a question of making either the high or low grade preparation. The reasons for the production of the latter are manifold: cost, tax, rates and all that that implies. But these oils are also very valuable for the preparation of creams and cosmetics, because, on account of the great strength of their odors, it is possible to limit their use to small amounts so that the ointment body of any given cream need not be soaked thoroughly with them, which practice is often in no way desirable; for example, stick cosmetics. Then again, they are used for the preparation of low grade colognes, to a great extent, for the various citrus oils, as they occur in nature, cannot be mixed with much water without immediately becoming turbid. But even in this case 50 per cent. may be regarded as the lower limit because such colognes (for example, those with 40 per cent. alcohol) remain perfectly clear at ordinary temperatures, but upon lowering of the same they become turbid, and when it is actually cold they take on a milky appearance. For this reason they are often jokingly referred to as the perfumer's thermometer.

The utilization, therefore, of ethereal oils free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes offers many advantages, and because of these their use at the present time should no longer be overlooked.

MANUFACTURE OF SOLID PERFUMES.

In the numerous applications of perfumes, as well as for the ease of transporting and the use while traveling, it is practical and convenient to obtain perfumes in a solid form. The different samples which have been made according to this idea depend, in general, upon the incorporation of the perfume in molten paraffine or some substance of the same kind; but the perfumes thus obtained, besides containing a considerable quantity of foreign matter, can only serve within a limited sphere. They are hardly applicable to perfume a handkerchief or to be incorporated in various substances.

The requirements of the idea are to find a procedure permitting the mixture of the perfume in a minimum quantity of foreign matter. The result is obtained by basing it upon two very important properties of the material:

1. The solubility of the greater part of the essential oils in alcohol.

2. The solubility of soap in boiling alcohol and its insolubility in cold alcohol.

To obtain the result sought, one begins by dissolving soap powder or pure soap in boiling alcohol. A proportion of 5 to 6 per cent. of soap by weight with respect to the alcohol is sufficient. The perfume to be solidified is placed in sufficient quantity in a separate receptacle, and a necessary quantity of alcoholic soap solution is poured upon it. After complete cooling the soap coagulates and forms a very consistent solid or pasty substance.

The proportions of alcohol and essence naturally vary with the perfumes and are fixed for each of them, according to its co-efficient of solubility in alcohol.

By the utilization of soap, the same method of procedure may be employed not only for the essential oils or liquid essences, but also for pomades.

The advantage of preparing the alcoholic soap solution separately and in advance is to permit little elevation of temperature of the essences, which is an important requirement, as it does not denature or diminish the intensity of the perfume. The finished product may be poured while warm into jars, bottles with ground glass stoppers or collapsible tin tubes. A peculiarity of this product is that by gently heating or by the addition of a very small quantity of water it again has all the properties of a liquid perfume.—*La Parfumerie et Savonnerie Francaise*.

Method of Analyzing Citronella Oils.

Citronella oils; New method of analysis of —. V. Boulez. Bull. Soc. Chim., 1912, 11, 915—917.

The citronellal and geraniol in citronella oil can be separately determined by the following method: A solution of sodium bisulphite of 35 degs.—37 degs. Baumé (sp. gr. 1.32—1.345) is saturated with sodium sulphite. 25—50 grms. of the oil are shaken with 100—200 grms. of this solution till combination is complete, when the mixture is allowed to stand for 2—3 hours. The mixture is treated with 100—200 grms. of water in a flask fitted with an air condenser and heated on the water-bath for several hours, with occasional shaking. When separation has taken place, the mixture is transferred to a separating funnel and the uncombined oil drawn off and weighed. The latter can be acetylated in order to determine the amount of geraniol.

THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 113, June, 1914.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SOAPS.

In considering the many different varieties of soaps, their classification is purely an arbitrary one. No definite plan can be outlined for any particular brand to be manufactured nor can any very sharp distinction be drawn between the many soaps of different properties which are designated by various names. It is really a question of to what use a soap is to be put and the price at which it may be sold. There is, of course, a difference in the appearance, form and color, and then there are soaps of special kinds such as floating soaps, transparent soaps, liquid soaps, etc., yet in the ultimate sense they are closely allied in that they are all the same chemical compound, varying only in their being a potash or soda soap, and in the fatty acids which enter into combination with these alkalis. Thus we can take a combination of tallow and coconut oil and make a great many presumably different soaps by combining these substances with caustic soda by different methods of manufacture and by incorporating various other ingredients, as air, to form a floating soap, alcohol to make a transparent soap, dyestuffs to give a different color, etc., but it is essentially the same definite compound.

The manufacturer can best judge the brand of soaps he desires to manufacture and much of his success depends upon the name, package, shape, color or perfume of a cake of soap. It is the consumer whom he must please and many of the large selling brands upon the market today owe their success to the above mentioned details. The great majority of consumers of soap know very little concerning soap outside the fact that it washes or has a pleasant odor or looks pretty and the manufacturer of soap must study these phases of the subject even more carefully than the making of the soap itself.

For a matter of convenience we will classify soap under three general divisions:

I. Laundry soaps, including chip soaps, soap powders and scouring soaps.

II. Toilet soaps, including floating soap, castile soap, liquid soap, shaving soap, etc.

III. Textile soaps.

LAUNDRY SOAP.

The most popular household soap is laundry soap. A tremendous amount of this soap is consumed each day in this country and it is by far manufactured in larger quantities than any other soap. It is also a soap which must be sold cheaper than any other soap that enters the home.

The consumers of laundry soap have been educated to use a full boiled settled rosin soap and to make a good article at a price this method should be carried out, as it is the one most advisable to use. The composition of the fats entering into the soap depends upon the market price of these, and it is not advisable to keep to one formula in the manufacture of laundry soap, but rather to adjust the various fatty ingredients to obtain the desired results with the cheapest material that can be purchased. It is impos-

sible to use a good grade of fats and make a profit upon laundry soap at the price at which it must be retailed. The manufacturer of this grade of soap must look to the by-product, glycerine, for his profit and he is fortunate indeed if he realizes the entire benefit of this and still produces a superior piece of laundry soap.

SEMI-BOILED LAUNDRY SOAPS.

It is advantageous at times to make a laundry soap by a method other than the full boiled settled soap procedure as previously outlined. This is especially the condition in making a naphtha soap, in which is incorporated naphtha, which is very volatile and some of the well known manufacturers of this class of soap have adopted this process entirely. A laundry soap containing rosin cannot be advantageously made by the cold process, as the soap thus made grains during saponification and drops a portion of the lye and filling materials. By making a semi-boiled soap this objection is overcome. The half boiled process differs from the cold process by uniting the fats and alkalis at a higher temperature.

To carry out this process the following formulae have been found by experience to give satisfactory results.

I.

	lbs.
Tallow	100
Rosin	60
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	80

II.

Tallow	100
Rosin	60
Silicate of Soda	25
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	85

III.

Tallow	100
Rosin	100
Lye, 36° B.....	105
Silicate of Soda	25
Sal Soda Solution	20

In any of these formulas the sodium silicate (40° B.) may be increased to the same proportion as the fats used. By so doing, however, twenty pounds of 36° B. lye must be added for every hundred pounds of silicate additional to that indicated or in other words for every pound of silicate added 20 per cent. by weight of 36° B. lye must be put into the mixture. The rosin may also be replaced by a previously made rosin soap.

To make a semi-boiled soap, using any of the above formulae, first melt the rosin with all or part of the fat, as rosin when melted alone readily decomposes. When the mixture is at 150° F. run it into the crutcher and add the lye. Turn on sufficient dry steam to keep the temperature of the soap at about 150° F. in the winter or 130° F. in summer. After the mass has been mixed for half an hour. By continuously crutching the soap it will at first thicken, then grain and it may again become thick before

it becomes smooth. When the mass is perfectly smooth and homogeneous drop into a frame and crutch in the frame by hand to prevent streaking. After standing the required length of time the soap is finished into cakes as usual.

SETTLED ROSIN SOAP.

Settled rosin soaps are made from tallow, grease, cottonseed oil, bleached palm oils of the lower grades, corn oil, soya bean oil, arachis oil, distilled garbage grease, cotton seed foots or fatty acids together with an addition of rosin, varying from 24 per cent to 50 per cent. of the fatty acids which should titer from 28 to 35. A titer lower than 28 will prevent the finished kettle of soap from being capable of later taking up the filling materials. As has already been stated under hardened oils, these being very much higher in titer allow a greater percentage of rosin to be added. Thus hardened fish oils and cottonseed oil are gradually being more extensively employed in soaps of this character.

The procedure of handling the kettle is similar to that given under full boiled soap. The stock is steamed out into a settling tank and allowed to settle over night after which it is pumped to the soap kettle. Having stocked the kettle, open steam is turned on and 10°-12° B. lye is run in, while using a steam pressure of ninety to one hundred pounds in order to prevent too great a quantity of condensation of the steam, the water thus being formed weakening the lye. If a steam pressure of fifty to sixty pounds is available, a stronger lye (20° B.) should be added. Care must be taken not to allow the lye to flow in too rapidly or the soap will not grain. The saponification is only attained by prolonged boiling with sufficient lye of proper strength. When saponification has taken place, the mass begins to clear and a sample taken out with a paddle and cooled should show a slight pink with a 1 per cent. alcoholic phenolphthalein solution.

It may be stated here that in using this indicator or any other to test the alkalinity of soap, the soap should always be cooled and firm as whenever water is present, the dissociation of the soap thereby will always react alkaline. When this state is reached the mass is ready for graining, which is accomplished by distributing salt brine or pickle or spreading dry salt over the surface of the soap. The kettle is then thoroughly boiled until the mass shows a soft curd and the lye drops clearly from a sample taken out with a trowel or paddle. The steam is then shut off and the soap allowed to settle over night. The lyes are then run off to the spent lye tank for glycerine recovery. In saponifying a freshly stocked kettle it is apt to bunch. To prevent this salt is added at various times to approximately one per cent. of the fat used.

If, by any possibility the soap has bunched, this condition may be remedied by the addition of more strong lye and boiling until it is taken up. To work a kettle to its full capacity it is advisable to make two "killing" changes. First add about 75 per cent. of the fat and grain as directed. Run off the spent lyes and then add the remainder of the stock and repeat the process. When the spent lye has been run to storage, the open steam is again turned on and 18° B lye gradually allowed to run in. The rosin is now broken up and put into the kettle or a previously made rosin soap is pumped in.

Lye is then added until the soap has a sharp taste after about three hours of continuous boiling or when the soap is in the closed state. More lye should then be run into the kettle to grain the soap well, the grain not being too small. Then allow the soap to settle over night and draw

off the strengthening lye. The next day again boil up the kettle and add water until the soap thins out and rises or swells high in the kettle. A sample taken out at this stage upon a hot trowel should run off in large flakes. The surface of the soap should be bright and shiny.

If the sample clings to the trowel, a slight addition of lye will remedy this defect. The kettle is then allowed to rest to drop the nigre and to cool for some time, depending upon the size of the kettle. The proper temperature is such that after having been pumped to the crutcher and the filling materials having been added, a thermometer placed into the mass should indicate 128°-135° F. after the crutcher has run from ten to fifteen minutes. The filling material may consist of from 7-9 per cent. of sal soda solution, 36°-37° B. warm or just enough to close up the soap and make it rise high in the center of a screw crutcher and make it cling close to a warm trowel. Other fillers such as outlined below are added at this point.

An addition of from 2-3 per cent. of a special mineral oil for this purpose will impart a finish to the soap and 3-5 per cent. starch added prevents the soap from cracking in the frames. Other filling material as silicate of soda, borax, talc or silex are used. After the filling material has been thoroughly crutched through the soap it is framed and after being several days in the frame to solidify and cool the soap is ready for slabbing, pressing and wrapping.

In order to more definitely illustrate the composition of the mixture of fats and oils entering into the formation of a laundry soap a typical formula may be given for such a soap containing 40 per cent. rosin upon the amount of fats used:

	lbs.
Grease	7,000
Tallow	4,000
Corn Oil	7,000
Cottonseed Oil	3,000
Rosin	8,400

The following have been found to be satisfactory filling materials and are calculated upon the basis of a 1,400-pound frame of soap.

I.	lbs.
Sodium Silicate, 38°-40° B.....	100
Mineral Oil	25
Sal Soda Solution, 36° B.....	80
Borax	1

II.	
Sal Soda Solution, 36° B.....	80
Mineral Oil	25
Sodium Silicate	60

III.	
Soda Ash	10
Sal Soda	55
Sodium Silicate	115
Mineral Oil	40
Brine (Saturated Solution).....	10

IV.	
Sodium Silicate	100
Silex or Talc	200
Soda Ash	50

V.	
Sal Soda Solution, 36° B.....	90
Sodium Silicate	50-60
Mineral Oil	25
Borax Solution, 25° B. (hot).....	15

(To be Continued.)

ARTIFICIALLY HARDENED OILS IN COMPETITION WITH COPRA OIL

By Commercial Agent ERWIN W. THOMPSON

Oil pressed from copra, or the dried meats of the coconut, is solid at ordinary temperatures, the melting point being about 80 degrees F. Copra oil has always been a favorite grease for fine hard soaps, and since the invention of certain refining processes about the year 1905 it is being more and more used as an ingredient of margarine. Oleo oil and neutral lard have been the standard hard ingredients for margarine, and still are in the United States. But in Europe copra oil is rapidly replacing the animal fats for this purpose, thus leaving a diminishing proportion for the soap makers, who must now resort more to animal fats. But owing to the world's shortage of animals, still further supplies of hard fats must be sought.

Artificially hardened liquid oils are now being supplied for this purpose in large quantities, both in Europe and in the United States. On account of the relatively lower price of linseed oil during the past year, this has been more generally hardened for the soap makers than the other oils. Whale oil is also coming into use for this purpose. Cottonseed oil, being relatively high in price, is not being hardened in important quantities except for edible uses. In the United States most of the large makers of compound lard, who formerly used 80 per cent. of liquid cottonseed oil and 20 per cent. oleo stearine, now use cottonseed oil exclusively, after hardening it to the desired consistency for artificial or "compound" lard. In Europe small quantities of cottonseed oil are being hardened for margarine, and this will probably be an important business, but for the

immediate present most of the hardened oils are being used for soap.

The total capacity of European hardening plants for 1914 is put at 1,375,000 barrels (400 pounds each), but not more than half this amount was made in 1913. In The United States the output for 1913 is put at 500,000 barrels, and the plants are said to be rapidly increasing.

The composition of margarine in the principal producing countries of Europe is estimated for 1913 as follows (metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds): Copra oil, 169,000; palm-kernel oil, 35,000; animal hard fats, 143,500; liquid oils, 150,000. The production of margarine is increasing year by year, and copra oil as an ingredient is becoming increasingly popular. The demand for this purpose alone will probably be 250,000 tons in 1914, and this is two-thirds of the world's crop. The soap trade will always require important quantities, because, aside from its mere hardness, copra oil possesses certain characteristics rendering it especially desirable in some kinds of soap, such as for use with sea water, and for shaving soap.

Despite all the artificially hardened oils, there seems no immediate likelihood of a surplus of copra oil. The copra crop of 1913 is estimated at 630,000 metric tons. At the highest probable yield of 60 per cent., this would make 372,000 metric tons of oil, or, say, 2,000,000 barrels. Although this is three times the crop of 1906, the admission of this oil to the edible class since that date has kept up and even advanced the price. It would seem that its growing usefulness as an ingredient of artificial butter would fully offset the output of all the coconut plantations that are now being exploited.

DENTIFRICES AND THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Dr. Joseph Head, D. D. S., Philadelphia, in a paper read before the Philadelphia branch of the A. Ph. A., made the following observations: Experimental means of determining the strength of mouth antiseptics in vitro are subject to many fallacies. In the year 1904 I performed the following experiment: An old bridge, covered with bacterial deposits freshly removed from the mouth, was cut into small pieces, so that the bacterial deposits were undisturbed. These bacterial deposits were then submerged in various antiseptic solutions at mouth temperature for various intervals of time, at the end of which time the deposits were washed in sterilized water and test cultures made from them on blood serum. Peroxide of hydrogen made the best record of the antiseptics tested. But even with a 3 per cent. solution of peroxide of hydrogen and a submersion of five minutes, growths were nevertheless obtained on the blood serum. This test is significant inasmuch as it proves that to be effective, peroxide or, in fact, any antiseptic, must be ap-

plied in sufficient concentration for a sufficient time.

Clinically, peroxide of hydrogen gives excellent results in reducing oral infections. According to the experiments of Paul Bert and Reynard, it was found that all fermentations caused by bacteria were at once stopped by peroxide of hydrogen and the ferment was killed, while no effect was produced on enzymes and physiological ferments such as are found in the gastric juice and pancreas, so that it would practically have no effect on digestion, and yet it would inhibit the interfering action of micro-organisms.

Recent experiments in the Mulford laboratories under the supervision of Dr. A. P. Hitchens, indicate that a one per cent. peroxide solution has the same strength in inhibiting the growth of typhoid bacilli as a one per cent. carbolic acid solution.

Peroxide of calcium and peroxide of strontium, as recommended by many writers, are entirely too caustic to be used pure in the mouth. When placed in any quantity on the tongue they make a bad burn that lasts for days. However, the commercial preparation of

peroxide of magnesium is bland, and, in my opinion, more useful.

In 1908 I published in the Dental Brief experiments showing the effect of grits on the teeth, proving conclusively that tooth powders even of chalk were largely instrumental in cutting the well-known smooth grooves in the necks of teeth that so frequently appear from second molar to second molar. The only reason the powders with grit are so popular, in my opinion, is because they make the front teeth presentable with a minimum amount of labor. While this is partly due to laziness, it is also due to the inefficient unscientific teaching on the part of the profession who recommend methods of tooth brushing that a simple inspection of the mouth will show do not cleanse the teeth.

Having investigated some of the prominent proprietary dentrifices, I next applied the same tests to the standard chemical substances that might prove of value in mouth prophylaxis. I found, as would be expected, that ordinary precipitated chalk would cut the cementum and enamel.

For patients that have healthy gums with no tendency to gum recession or thinning of the enamel, I use the following formula:

Peroxide of Magnesium (No. 200 inch sieve).....60 parts
Perborate of Sodium.....30 parts
Pulv. Saponis10 parts
Flavoring to suit.

Tested with the latest method of brushing for ten minutes, this powder gave no loss of enamel, and from 3/10,000 to 9/10,000 of an inch of cementum.

But I cannot close without emphasizing the value of a saturated solution, in water, of sodium silicofluoride. It forms a 0.61 per cent. solution. This may be held in the mouth for from two to five minutes, three times a day, by patients under treatment for pyorrhea. And while in some cases it does not retard the progress of tartar on the teeth, in many cases it most emphatically does, and as a supplement to scaling of the teeth, its healing effect on the inflamed gums is so satisfactory as to be little less than marvelous. It is non-poisonous and cheap, being readily purchased C. P. at 75 cents a pound, which is enough to make one-half to two-thirds of a barrel of mouth wash. And, above all, being a fluoride, it has the fluoride antiseptic qualities without affecting the porcelain fillings.

EAU DE COLOGNE IN GERMANY

One of the chief exports from the city of Cologne, Germany, to France, Russia, England and various other countries is eau de Cologne, says Consul Charles A. Holder. It is also the most popular and most widely used perfume in Germany, he says, and while import duties and an increasing number of American cologne manufacturers have kept exports to the United States down to a comparatively small amount, sales in Germany and other parts of the world continue to grow each year.

There are two stories of the origin of eau de Cologne, one being that Giovanni Maria Farina, who was born in 1685 at Santa Maria Maggiore, Italy, first started its commercial manufacture, and the other that one John Paul de Feminis, who lived near Santa Maria Maggiore and married into the Farina family, first made it. At any rate, several families named Farina lived at Santa Maria Maggiore, Italy, and knew the secret of making

perfumery, and the secret, according to a widespread tradition, was imparted to a member of the family by an oriental monk.

Eau de Cologne was first introduced into Cologne through some of the many Italians who opened stores for the sale of Italian silks, embroideries, works of art, jewelry, perfumery, etc. One or two of them were so successful in selling eau de Cologne, which at that time was called Aqua della Regina, that they finally gave up their other interests and began manufacturing cologne in large quantities. This was at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in 1740 one Farina opened a branch store in Paris, where his perfume quickly became popular and acquired the name eau de Cologne. As the French court at that time led the world in fashion, the name became valuable and was retained. So with the manufacturer's name Farina.

Many Italians, who had since become naturalized, at once turned their attention to the manufacture of eau de Cologne, and manufacturers who had no one named Farina in their family sent to Italy for a Farina, whom they made a partner, or else admitted into the firm some local man whose name was Farina, so that they could truthfully advertise eau de Cologne made by Farina. There are now 40 manufacturers of eau de Cologne in Cologne, and no less than 20 have the name Farina. Until a few years ago there were bitter trade wars between manufacturers, some claiming that others were usurping their names or their label, or the form and shape of the bottle and packing. This has now been stopped owing to the German law of registration of trade marks, and each firm has its own distinctive label, even though many are very similar.

It is impossible to state the yearly output of eau de Cologne. One of the largest firms has 100,000 dozen bottles packed in storage ready for sale, and in the cellar, in casks, a quantity sufficient to fill 50,000 dozen additional bottles. Exports to the United States were valued at \$11,462 in 1913 and at \$10,947 in 1903, but a far greater quantity is shipped to England and her colonies and France, to say nothing of the enormous consumption in Germany.

ORANGE FLOWERS IN TUNIS.

The production of essence of orange flowers and orange flower water in Tunis is confined to the region of Nabeul, where 200,000 pounds of orange flowers are distilled each year, the distillation yielding 200 pounds of essence of neroli, valued at \$26 to \$30 per pound, and 74,000 to 85,000 quarts of orange flower water, says the London *Chamber of Commerce Journal*. This production, which is increasing, finds a market, apart from the local demand (1) in France, where two principal Tunisian producers are concerned, at Saint-Etienne and at Grasse respectively, with the manufacture and trade in eau de Cologne and other perfumery; (2) in other countries. It is difficult to state the exports exactly, as the Tunisian trade returns do not distinguish between products of the distillation of orange flowers and other products of the same order. The exports under the heading "volatile oils or essences of all sorts" in 1912 were 17,600 pounds to France and 33,000 pounds to other countries, especially Italy and England.

Essential Oil of Crithmum Maratinum.

Francesconi and Seronagiotto ("Att. R. Acad. Lincei," 1913, 231) have examined the essential oil distilled from *Crithmum maratinum* grown in Sardinia, and find it to differ from that distilled from French grown plants. Both oils contain dill-apiol and *p*-cymene. The French oil contains *d*-pinene, dipentene, and thymol methyl ether, and the Sardinian oil contains β -phellandrene and a new terpene to which the name crithmene has been given. A solid paraffinoid body melting at 63 degs. is also present. Crithmene forms a benzylamine compound melting at 103 degs. to 104 degs. and two isomeric nitroso-chlorides melting at 101 degs. to 102 degs. and 103 degs. to 104 degs., respectively. It also yields a dihydrochloride melting at 52 degs., which is identical with terpinene dihydrochloride. Its constitution appears to be that of a *p*-menthadiene.

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Samuel H. Baer, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, in his official report for July, the first since the recent convention in New York City, announces the appointment of committees and tells of other activities. These are the committees appointed since the convention:

On Scientific Research—Dr. J. C. Schlotterbeck, chairman; Dr. B. H. Smith, Dr. Boyle and Dr. G. H. Redmond.

On Food Standards—C. F. Sauer, chairman; T. W. Carman, G. D. Glaser, E. G. Eckert and W. M. McCormick.

On Insurance—C. W. Jennings, chairman; J. L. Clawson and J. M. Hayes.

On Cost—R. E. Heckin, chairman.

On How to Increase the Sale of Extracts—S. J. Sherer, chairman; H. C. Hirsch, Gordon M. Day, C. F. Sauer and C. W. Jennings.

The chairmen of the regular committees are as follows: Legislative, F. L. Beggs; Transportation, C. F. Sauer; Trade Interests, Dr. J. C. Schlotterbeck; Membership, S. F. Irwin; Publicity, W. M. McCormick.

President Baer reports that one circular has been sent out calling the attention of the members to the extension of time for the use of old labels bearing the guaranty legend from May 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916, with a further opportunity of using up until November 1, 1916, goods that may have been packed before May 1, 1916.

A circular is in course of preparation and almost ready to be distributed to the members explaining the new Federal Net Weight and Measures Law in its application to the flavoring extract industry.

Dr. Baer also reports:

"Mr. McCormick and I have both been to Washington individually and are pleased to report that House bill No. 12303 to exempt flavoring extract manufacturers from the tax for reclaiming alcohol has been referred on June 18 to House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

"We have received two new members since the convention.

"Dr. Schlotterbeck as chairman of the Scientific Research Committee had been getting his plan ready for the Michigan University Scholarship."

OMISSION FROM LIST OF MEMBERS AT CONVENTION.

In the published reports of the recent convention of the association held in this city there was the following omission from the list of associate members:

Ungerer & Co., New York City, represented by W. G. Ungerer and F. H. Ungerer.

The list will appear correctly in the official minutes of the convention which are now in process of being published for distribution to the members.

EXAMINATION OF VANILLIN.

Lehmann (*Chemiker Zeitung*) has made an exhaustive examination of the effect of various adulterants on the melting-point of vanillin. He states that vanillin made from geraniol contains traces of impurities which lower the melting-point. Our contributor fully confirms this,

having recently met with cases in which these traces of impurities have completely ruined the substances which they have been mixed with for flavoring purposes. Absolute vanillin commences to liquefy at 79.5° C., and is completely liquefied, according to Lehmann, at 81.9°, whereas guaiacol-vanillin commences to liquefy at 77° to 79°, and is completely melted at 81° to 81.5°. Lehmann prepared about 500 mixtures of vanillin with from 1 to 50 per cent. of the following adulterants: Guaiacol carbonate, coumarin, heliotropin, benzoic acid, salicylic acid, aceto-salicylic acid, acetanilide, and phthalic anhydride. The melting-points of these samples were determined, and the effect of the adulterants on this figure recorded. The following figures are selected, from which those for any intermediate values can be found with comparative accuracy by a process of interpolation or plotting the necessary curve:

Guaiacol	Car-	Couma-	Helio-	Ben-	Salicylic	Aceto-	Acet-	Phthalic
%	bonate	rin	tropin	zoic	Acid	salicylic	anilide	Anhy-
5	80.2°	79.6°	80°	80°	79.5°	80.5°	79.5°	79°
10	79°	78°	77.3°	77.3°	78.8°	78.5°	77.9°	77°
15	79°	77°	77°	76.5°	76.8°	77°	76°	75.4°
20	78°	73°	75°	74°	75°	76°	75.7°	74°
25	78°	72°	75°	72°	73°	78°	73.5°	74°
30	77.2°	71.1°	74.2°	80°	90°	105°	73°	83°
35	74°	68.4°	73.5°	83.5°	102°	105°	70.3°	90°
40	72.8°	66.2°	73.5°	90°	108°	105°	80°	90°
50	70.6°	51.8°	68.5°	90°	123°	115°	91.3°	90°

These figures are interesting as showing that with certain adulterants the melting-point is continuously lowered as the amount of the adulterant increases, whereas the melting-point commences to increase as certain other adulterants are used in increasing quantity. The following methods for the detection of some of these adulterants are given:

Benzoic acid: Warm with methyl alcohol and sulphuric acid. Characteristic odor of methyl benzoate results.

Salicylic acid and aceto-salicylic acid: with the same reagents a characteristic odor of wintergreen oil results.

Phthalic acid: Fluorescein reaction will reveal 5 per cent.

PATENT ON FLAVORING PROCESS.

1,097,607.—FLAVORING EMULSION.—Shirley L. Ames, Everett, Mass. Filed June 2, 1913. Serial No. 771,262. (Cl. 99—11.)

1. The process of extracting a flavoring compound from the peel of citrus fruits which consists in simultaneously grinding and pressing the peel, collecting the escaping liquid with finely ground portions of the peel and separating the water.

2. The process of extracting a flavoring compound from the peel of citrus fruits which consists in simultaneously grinding and pressing the peel, collecting the liquid as it escapes, with finely ground portions of the peel, adding salt and separating a portion of the salt water therefrom.

3. A product obtained from the peel of citrus fruits comprising the oil of the fruit, finely ground portions of the peel, the natural aldehydes and resins, the resins and aldehydes being sustained in the liquid by means of the finely ground peel.

4. A product obtained from the peel of citrus fruits comprising essential oil of the fruit, finely ground portions of the peel, and resins held in suspension by the said finely ground portions of the peel.

5. A product obtained from the peel of citrus fruits comprising essential oil of the fruit, finely ground portions of the peel, and natural resins mechanically held in suspension by the finely ground portions of the peel.

[Claims 6 and 7 not printed in the *Gazette*.]

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

More About the Guaranty Legend Order.

Announcement No. 15 from the Bureau of Chemistry, at Washington, gives additional information regarding the abolition of the guaranty legend and makes explanations which seem to show that the voice of the public has been heard in regard to Decisions 153 and 155. These extracts are of general interest to the trade:

"No objection, however, would be made by this department to a statement, if true, that the guarantor himself guarantees the contents of the package to be pure, wholesome, or free from adulteration; nor, in the opinion of the department, would it constitute a violation of the regulation if it were stated, in substance, that the article is warranted by the manufacturer, or other designated person, to comply with the requirements of all State laws or of the laws of certain named States.

"Under Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155 it will not be necessary to wait until May 1, 1916, to remove the serial number and guaranty legend from packages of food or drugs, but the use of either the serial number or the guaranty legend may be discontinued at any time. In that event, however, in order for guaranties under the Federal Food and Drugs Act to afford the dealers protection from prosecution under the act, all the requirements prescribed in regulation 9, as amended by Food Inspection Decision 153, should be complied with.

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT ON GUARANTIES FILED UNDER PRESENT REGULATION 9.

"It is not intended that the provision in paragraph (a) of Food Inspection Decision 153, which states that—

"All guaranties now on file with the Secretary of Agriculture shall be stricken from the files, and the serial numbers assigned to such guaranties shall be canceled, shall affect the validity of such guaranties in respect to the particular articles of food or drugs covered thereby which have been sold or delivered by the guarantor to his vendee prior to the date when such guaranties shall have been stricken from the records of the department.

FORM OF GUARANTY IN FUTURE.

"The amended regulation contemplates that guaranties given under the Food and Drugs Act on and after May 1, 1916, shall be incorporated in or attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading, or other schedule, giving the names and quantities of the articles. If the goods are properly described in the bill of sale or such other document they may be referred to in the guaranty as listed in the bill of sale or other document, without repetition of the detailed description. Guaranties may be printed or stamped on the bill of sale or other document referred to in paragraph (c), and, in order to afford protection, must conform to paragraph (d) of the regulation. The signature to the guaranty may also be printed or stamped on the bill of sale, or on the invoice, or on the bill of lading or other schedule, describing the goods sold, if transmitted by the guarantor direct to the dealer.

"The department has no authority to prescribe the exact wording which must be used in making a guaranty, nor can it determine whether any particular guaranty submitted to it is legally sufficient to protect dealers from prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act. In the opinion of the department, however, a guaranty, if worded substantially according to the following form, will comply with all the requirements of the act:

I (we), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of food (and drugs) listed herein (or specifying the same) are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, as amended.

(Signature and address of guarantor.)

"The signature of the party making the guaranty should be followed by his address.

"Regulation 9 as amended describes a form for and a method of giving a guaranty, the legal sufficiency of which, under the Food and Drugs Act, is believed to be unquestionable. In the event that guarantors desire to give general guaranties to their vendees, or desire to use any form of guaranty different from that described in regulation 9, as amended, it will be necessary for them to consider and decide for themselves whether such form is legally sufficient to protect a dealer from prosecution.

AN OBJECTIONABLE FORM FOR A GUARANTY.

"In a decision reported in Notice of Judgment No. 2471 the court held invalid a general guaranty in the following form:

"The undersigned, ———, of Chicago, State of Illinois, United States of America, does hereby warrant and guarantee unto ——— that any and all articles of food and drugs, as defined by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," which the undersigned has sold since October 1, 1906, or shall at any time hereafter prepare, manufacture for, sell, or deliver to said ———, will comply with all the provisions of said act of Congress, and are not and shall not be in any manner adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of said act.

"It is expressly understood that this shall be a continuing guaranty until notice of revocation be given in writing and notice of acceptance of the guaranty is hereby waived.

"Dated at Chicago this ———, 1906.

"Signed: ———"

"In a later case the court sustained a prosecution based on a general guaranty in similar form."

Doubling Authority of State Food Officials.

The purport of the plans recently established in the Federal Pure Food headquarters at Washington to get State and Federal authorities into a higher state of co-operation, and to conduct which Dr. J. S. Abbott was persuaded to quit his post in Texas and join the forces of Dr. Alsberg, is foreshadowed in the recent appointment of the State pure food staff of Iowa as Federal officials.

The seventeen inspectors of the Iowa Food and Dairy Commission have been given authority to enforce the Federal food laws as well as the State laws. This will be of benefit in preventing shipments of bad eggs and other foods not up to the standard. W. B. Barney, State Commissioner, has been clothed with authority to represent the Federal bureau in the matter of enforcement of the Federal pure food laws.

While nothing definite is stated, it is believed that similar action is contemplated in other States, and thus the food officials will work under both State and Federal authority.

Alcohol in Fruit Juices.

By a recent decision of the Department of Agriculture all fruit juices to which alcohol has been added must be plainly labeled to show this, if they are to be shipped in interstate commerce after September 1, 1914. In the opinion of the department, such names as "Peach juice," "Cherry juice," should be applied only to fruit juices which are unfermented and which contain no added sugar, alcohol, or other substances. In the past alcohol has been frequently added as a preservative to these preparations which are used for such purposes as flavoring beverages or preparing cordials. After September 1, however, goods that do not comply with the new ruling and indicate this fact on their labels will be denied entry into this country, and if found in interstate commerce will be subjected to appropriate action by the authorities.

National Convention of Food Officials.

The annual convention of the National Association of State and Federal Food, Drug and Dairy Officials is being held July 13-18 at Portland, Me. Various subjects of importance are on the programme for discussion.

STATE.

California.

The June Bulletin of the California State Board of Health contains the May report of M. E. Jaffa, director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs. Ninety samples were received for examination during the month.

Missouri Saccharin Users Win Test Case.

A suit prosecuted by agreement by State Food Commissioner Fricke against the Empire Bottling Co. of St. Louis to test the constitutionality of a State law prohibiting the use of saccharin in soft drinks, with no such prohibition of its use in other food products, has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant. The manufacturers contended that it was impossible to use the product to excess, for the reason that excessive quantities produced the opposite effect—a bitter instead of a sweet taste. They contended, also, that a regulation of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the use of saccharin in foods, excepting in foods intended for invalids, was really an argument for saccharin as against sugar, inasmuch as saccharin, if good for invalids, must be all right for persons in normal health.

New York Net Weight Law Interpreted.

John F. Farrell, the new Superintendent of Weights and Measures of New York State, has issued an official circular, setting forth for the first time his interpretation of the Brooks net weight law. In some respects it conforms with the rulings of the former commissioner, Fritz Reichmann, but its chief interest to the trade lies in its exposition for the first time, of the attitude of the new commissioner on some of the trade contentions.

North Dakota.

Commissioner Ladd's report for June shows much activity in enforcing the law. Among numerous other items the following samples were passed: Olive oil, vanilla extract and compound vanilla, tonka and vanilla extract. These samples were rejected:

10441—Concentrated flavor, lemon. Measure not shown; citral 1.5 per cent. Misbranded.

10442—Concentrated flavor, vanilla. Contents not shown; artificially colored. Illegal.

1613—Extract of Jamaica ginger. Solids 3.2 gms.; alcohol 68.7 per cent. Capsicum present. Illegal.

Pennsylvania.

The report of the Dairy and Food Division of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Department shows that from January 1 to May 1 the division has turned to the State treasury the sum of \$192,700.75, of which \$3,629.51 was collected in May. Oleomargarine license fees produced \$631.71. Pure food finances contributed \$952; milk fees, \$950; ice cream and cold storage fees amounted to \$550.

Tennessee.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Food Commissioner of Tennessee, has sent to us the first issue of a weekly pure food bulletin, which he has decided to issue regularly to give information to the press of the State regarding topics of interest in his department and which affect the public. The bulletin is in such form that the editor can easily use it for copy and it ought to produce a great deal of good.

Bulletin No. 1, New Series, published quarterly, also is at hand. It contains Dr. Brown's annual report for 1913, summaries of the Tennessee laws, standards, decisions, etc., including the year's work of the chemical laboratory. Among the analyses were the following: Lemon extract, five samples, of which two were illegal; other flavoring extracts, seven samples, of which three were illegal.

West Virginia.

The law providing State-wide prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in West Virginia became effective on July 1. A special commissioner has been appointed to administer the law. Its effect upon the flavoring extract industry has been fully treated in our pages.

CANADA.

A Canadian Order-in-Council lays down certain regulations made by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 of the Adulteration of Food Act. The regulations governing the employment of preservatives apply to foods intended for domestic consumption. Foods intended for export may contain certain preservatives provided that, both in specific character and in amount, such preservatives do not conflict with regulations in force in the country to which export is made.

(1) Boric acid (boracic acid) or borax. Limit: 1 part in 400 in cream; 1 part in 200 in butter and other foods. (2) Benzoic acid (benzoate of soda). Limit: 1 part in 1,000 parts. (3) Salicylic acid. Limit: 1 part in 5,000 parts. (4) Sulphurous acid (bisulphite of soda, potash, or lime). Limit: 1 part in 10,000 parts in beverages; 1 part in 2,000 parts in solid foods. (5) Saccharin. Limit: 1 part in 1,500 parts in beverages; 1 part in 700 parts in solid foods. (This substance shall not be used to take the place of sugar in any food in which sugar is employed as a source of nutriment, or for its feeding value. Where sugar is used only as a sweetener, saccharin may replace it under the conditions defined above.)

The following preservative substances, included in Class III., are prohibited from use in foods: Formaldehyde (formalin), beta-naphthol, abstralol (asaprol), hydrofluoric acid, fluorides, fluo-borates, fluo-silicates, or other fluorine compounds.

Bulletin No. 280, from the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, contains the report of A. McGill, chief analyst, of 150 samples of non-alcoholic or temperance beverages, in which he says in part:

"Of the great majority of these samples of soft drinks it may be said that they are essentially solutions of sugar in varying amounts (from 1 to 10 per cent.) flavored with various essences or fruit flavors (mainly artificial) and impregnated with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas) under pressure.

"All attempts to find a specific character for Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Lemon Sour, etc., from the numerical results of analysis, fail utterly. These beverages are evidently prepared according to no generally accepted formula, but depend for their character upon the fancy of the manufacturer. It cannot be said that they are harmful; and so long as they meet a popular demand for a sweetened effervescent drink, no objection to them can be taken.

"The presence of salicylic acid, to prevent fermentation of the sugar, is noted in thirteen (13) samples; but the amount is not excessive in any case. Saccharin (used as a partial substitute for sugar) is found in thirty-four (34) samples. Objection has been taken to this article as a sweetener by the United States of America, but the evidence of its harmfulness does not appear to be convincing.

"Of course, Saccharin must not be used to take the place of sugar in a food in which sugar is a necessary ingredient. But I am not aware that any legal definitions of these temperance drinks prescribe sugar as a necessary ingredient; or that the public desires anything more than sweetness without regard to the sweetening material, so long as this is harmless to health.

"It would, however, seem proper to require that whenever a new article is used to effect a result which has long been associated with the presence of sugar, the fact that such substitution has been made should be declared on the label. The words 'Sweetened (wholly or partially) with Saccharin' should, I think, appear upon these labels, when Saccharin is present."

Germany Officially Endorses Benzoate of Soda.

A report of the Imperial Board of Health of Germany, recently received in this country, "settles" the benzoate of soda question again, so far as that country is concerned. The work was much along the line of that pursued by the Remsen Board and the conclusion was that the small quantities used in the preservation of food are so far below the possible toxic quantities as not to be harmful to human beings when used in that way.



TRADE NOTES



Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Association at its June meeting celebrated the seventy-ninth birthday of Mr. John Blocki, which occurred on June 15. Mr. Blocki was one of the founders and was the first president of the association, being at present chairman of the executive committee. It may interest Mr. Blocki's friends outside of Chicago to learn that he entered business for himself in Chicago just 49 years ago. He served as first vice-president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States in 1909-10.

Mr. Chas. W. Brown, the secretary, reports that there was a good attendance at the association's meeting on June 30, when Dr. S. H. Baer, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, was a guest. Dr. Baer talked concerning the national association's work and the results which it has accomplished. Dr. Baer's talk was greatly appreciated by the members and they made it plain to him that there always will be a seat for him at future meetings.

Mr. F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Bros., New York, has returned to the city after a trip of a fortnight in the west in the latter half of June.

A pretty picture post card showing the roses in the Parfumerie Bruno Court, Grasse, in the Alpes Maritimes, comes to us with a message of good wishes from Mr. Carl Schaezter, of the Compagnie Morana, this city. Mr. Schaezter and his wife are enjoying a visit in France and will return home in August.

Mr. James M. Bush, president of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, who was in this country to visit the New York and Canadian branches, sailed for England on July 4 on board the *Oceanic*, of the White Star line.

Mr. H. F. Martini, of Savannah, Georgia, was a recent visitor in New York City.

Mr. F. P. Beers, of the C. L. Cotton Co., Earlville, N. Y., has returned home after a trip to this city.

Mr. A. V. Baxter, managing director of the Erasmic Co., Warrington, Eng., who was on this side of the Atlantic recently, visiting New York and Canada, sailed for home on board the *Aquitania*, of the Cunard line, on July 1. While in this city he called upon friends in the essential oil and perfumers' supply trade.

Mr. Edward Long, of the Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill., was a visitor to New York City this month.

Mr. Philip Munter, of the Philip Munter Co., this city returned home on board the *Oceanic*, of the White Star line, on July 1, after a pleasant and profitable tour of the European continent. Pictorial postcards from Mr. Munter during his trip were much appreciated.

Announcement is made of a combination of interests in the perfumery and toilet goods manufacturing trade

whereby Lazell, perfumer, established 1839, now doing business at No. 148 West Twenty-third street, this city, will control the output of The DeMeridor Company and The Samurai Perfume Company, of Newburgh, N. Y., where Lazell, perfumer, have planned to erect a modern factory to take care of the products of all three.

The officers of the new controlling company are as follows: President, Mr. R. H. Cathcart, Sr.; vice-president, Howard D. Goring, of New York; secretary, Mr. John Cathcart; treasurer, Mr. Oswald J. Cathcart. These gentlemen with Mr. Fred Booth, of Firth Cliffe, N. Y., constitute the board of directors. It is understood that the capital stock will be increased to \$250,000.

Tulsa, Okla., is to have a municipal soap factory. Instead of destroying in the incinerators the tons of garbage that are daily collected the City Commission is considering a proposition from an expert manufacturer to devote this refuse to the making of soap. The factory planned will cost about \$30,000.

Mr. V. P. McManus, of McKesson & Robbins, has returned from a week spent at Newport.

Mr. Frank Z. Woods, Chicago agent for Rockhill & Victor, of this city, was a recent visitor to New York.

American Importers' Association, recently organized by merchants in this city at 165 Broadway, has elected as president Mr. Henry Dodge Cooper, of James F. White & Co. It is proposed to make it national in scope.

Mr. E. N. Lorscheider, president, announces that at a meeting of the board of directors held on July 1 the name of the E. N. Lorscheider Co. was changed to the Lorscheider-Schang Co., Inc. The company, which has its offices here and its paper-box and label factory in Rochester, N. Y., will continue under the same management.

Capital stock of the Virginia Talc & Soapstone Co., of Fredericksburg, Va., has been increased recently from \$150,000 to \$210,000.

Mr. A. F. Voigt, vice-president of the Arabol Mfg. Co., New York City, returned on July 15 on the steamship *Imperator* from an extended trip to Europe. Mr. C. Seitz, secretary and treasurer of the company, who likewise has been on the other side for some time, is expected back about August 1.

Miss Louise Belcher, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Belcher, of Newtonville, Mass., was married to Mr. Glen Stuart, of Baltimore, on June 20 at St. John's Church, Newtonville. Mr. Belcher has been for many years the Boston representative of W. J. Bush & Co., of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard T. Loring. The maid of honor was Miss Gladys Robinson, of Portland, Me. Mr. William Ross, of Providence, was best man. The ushers were: Donald Belcher, brother of the bride, Stuart Hayden, Walter Paine and William Robinson.

Cailler & Co., Inc., dealing in essential oils at 16 Cedar street, New York, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors on June 16 to Mr. Joseph Kohler, attorney, of 100 William street. According to the assignee's estimate, the liabilities were between \$40,000 and \$60,000, with assets of \$35,000. The petitioning creditors were Fratelli Jung, of Palermo, Sicily; Unger & Co. and the Strong & Trowbridge Co., of New York.

A circular letter asking the creditors to joint in an application for the appointment of a receiver in bankruptcy for the company was sent out by these three foreign creditors, constituting a "protective committee": Vinzenzo Salvo, by Irving L. Ernst, attorney; Carlo Muratoria, by August Tonelli; Societe Anonyme Nicoise Hulles de Olive, by Dante Antolini. At last accounts no action had been taken in this direction. Mr. Kohler was engaged in converting as much of the company's goods into cash as possible by selling the same in the open market at the highest prices obtainable.

Various reasons were given for the failure. One was that some buyers refused to accept deliveries of lemon oil, for which they had contracted with Cailler & Co. several months ago at materially higher prices than those reached lately in a declining market. Another explanation was that the company had losing contracts with Japanese exporters of menthol.

The cover that appears on this issue, and those that appeared on all our other issues since November, 1908 (with the sole exception of the issue of March, 1914), comes from the presses of the Addison Lithographing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The back cover bears the reproduction of a tin box of the American Stopper Co., and is a faithful reproduction thereof, especially with regard to color. This box was reproduced on our back cover of March, 1914, by another firm; but is repeated this month in order to show the box in its true light.

Our covers are made in series of four months at a time, and those running from April to July, inclusive, were turned out by the Addison Lithographing Co. in twenty-two working days. This is a strong tribute of the excellent facilities of the lithographers.

The Lamar & Rankin Drug Co., wholesale druggists, of Atlanta, says: "The volume of our business for the first five months of 1914 shows a substantial increase over the same period for 1913. This is also true of our collections. We see no reason for business depression in this section."

J. N. Limbert & Co., vanilla beans, Philadelphia, Pa., issued a handsome July card calendar, ornamented with a color reproduction of Bryson's "My Lady to the Party Goes."

A judgment against the Granulator Soap Co., for \$107, obtained by the Bayonne Casting Co., was entered in the New York County Clerk's office July 6.

A new four-story factory building, costing \$20,000, is being built by William Waltke & Co., soap manufacturers, of St. Louis, Mo.

Granite City Soap Co., Newburg, N. Y., has appointed Robert Mills of Syracuse, N. Y., superintendent of its factory in place of James G. Merritt who resigned to go into

the contracting business. Mr. Mills is a chemist and practical soap-maker of twenty years' experience with the Acquadneck Manufacturing Co., of Newport, R. I., the Thomas Gill Soap Co., of Brooklyn, and other large factories, and for the last four years was superintendent of the Heffron plant in Syracuse.

Palmer Extract Co., is preparing to establish its western branch plant in Richmond, Cal. A factory building five stories high is planned.

The Riker & Hegeman Drug Co. has opened stores recently in Pittsfield, Mass., and Stamford, Conn. The Pittsburgh store in Smithfield avenue, which will be one of the largest in the Riker-Hegeman chain, will be opened before August 1.

According to advices from Knoxville, Tenn., the new Pan-American Soap Co., of that city, has dissolved temporarily and operations are suspended for the present.

Hero Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia, has established a sales office in the Harrison Building, 15th and Market streets, that city, where that branch of the business will be handled exclusively. Mr. M. L. White, the sales manager, invites business and other friends to inspect the new offices.

Johnson & Johnson, chemicals, New Brunswick, N. J., is engaged in an advertising campaign in newspapers to exploit synol liquid soap, which it manufactures.

Fire on June 16 destroyed the one-story factory building of Frank J. Kenny & Co., soap manufacturers, 360-368 Dorchester avenue, Boston, Mass. Other nearby property was damaged, with a loss of \$2,500.

At last accounts the office of president of the Hanson-Jenks Co., perfumers, New York City, had not been filled. Much interest was taken in the trade in the announcement in our June issue of the election of Mr. Frank Gallagher, of Boston, to the combined office of secretary and general manager. As Mr. Gallagher is associated with Louis K. Liggett in the management of the United Drug Co., it was generally believed that he represents the Liggett interests in the Hanson-Jenks management, although neither company is willing to confirm this understanding. Like several other prominent perfumers who advertise their products directly to the consumer, the Hanson-Jenks Co. is planning to curtail its demonstrations in department stores and pharmacies in various parts of the country, but will continue its demonstrations in the leading centers.

Mr. Joseph Plaut, treasurer of Lehn & Fink, this city, sailed on the *Imperator*, of the Hamburg-American line, on June 27. He will return September 15.

White & Bagley Co., soaps, oils and greases, Worcester, Mass., is planning to double the capacity of its factory and will add a railroad spur. Mr. Herbert P. Bagley is president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Theodore J. Bouley is superintendent.

The extra dividend of 4 per cent. in common stock on its common stock just declared by the Procter & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, O., is the second of its kind, the first having been paid last July. Directors of the company last

year announced that hereafter all dividends above the regular quarterly cash dividends of 4 per cent. would be paid in common stock and the dividend just announced is carrying out this policy of the company. The first cash dividend to be paid on the dividend stock will be of date of November 14. With the 4 per cent. stock dividend approximately \$500,000, just declared, the capitalization of the company consists of \$2,050,000 preferred and \$12,979,200 common stock.

Parfumerie Riviera, incorporated and name registered, of 11 East Thirtieth street, New York, recently increased its capitalization from \$15,000 to \$100,000. Some of the printed reports giving the amount of increase were erroneous.

Arabol Mfg. Co., of 100 William street, New York City, maker of adhesives highly specialized for all kinds of material on which labels are to be pasted, especially tinnol, crystal and other stickers, has been compelled again to enlarge its offices, taking almost the entire fourth floor of the Woodbridge Building Annex. The printing and publicity departments now enjoy commodious quarters and the improved appearance of the offices is favorably commented upon by visitors.

Prof. Harry Vin Army, of the New York College of Pharmacy, has been appointed editor of the *Druggists' Circular*, New York, in place of Francis B. Hayes, who has been forced to retire by failing eyesight. Prof. Army is the author of a text book on pharmacy and wields a vigorous pen in discussing pharmaceutical subjects.

General regret will be felt over the retirement of Dr. J. H. Beal as editor of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, due to his ill health. Dr. Beal has been an important figure in the pharmaceutical world for a long time and has made friends in the essential oil and flavoring extract industries. Mr. E. C. Marshall, who was recently appointed as assistant editor and advertising manager of the *Journal*, will act as the general secretary and editor in Dr. Beal's place.

National Mfg. Co., which was formed recently at Chattanooga, Tenn., has begun the manufacture of high grade toilet articles, perfumery and pharmaceutical specialties at 114 West Seventh street, in that city. Mr. Edward P. Smith, the president, was chemist with the Fritts & Wiehl Co., of that city, for the last sixteen years and has a high reputation as one of the south's leading pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Charles C. Moore is the vice-president. The secretary-treasurer is Dr. O. B. Wunschow, previously connected for eight years with the Charles Reif Co., as manufacturing chemist and perfumer. The doctor made a trip to New York recently.

Globe Soap Co., of Cincinnati, is sending out to agents (women in many cases) a letter in which is enclosed six coupons worth ten cents each when applied on its premium silverware offer. The agent who receives the coupons is asked to give the slips to six friends, and induce each one to give to the agent 48 cents, a coupon and five wrappers or trade-marks from Globe soaps. When the agent has persuaded her six friends to do this she receives six sets of teaspoons for her friends and one for herself, free of charge. The agent is also asked to find out what

grocer in her neighborhood handles Globe soaps and tell her friends where to buy them.

One of the latest crazes is the use of writing ink perfumed in harmony with the color—rose, violet, &c. This would appeal chiefly to people who were lacking in scents.—*Oil and Color Trades Journal, London.*

A permit to do business under the laws of New York has been granted to the United States Chicle Refining Co., of Newark, N. J., which has been capitalized at \$500,000. Representation in New York City has been arranged through H. Foster, of 40 Beekman street.

Mr. Manuel de la Sierra, a prominent curer of vanilla beans, of Agua Dulce, Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico, was in New York this month on a business trip. Mr. de la Sierra told of the numerous annoyances experienced by the curers in Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts at the hands of the revolutionists who are now in control of these vanilla bean producing regions and added that the outlook for the 1914-1915 crop has been darkened materially by the depredations of the rebels. He also confirmed recent reports that the revolutionists had assessed with the war revenue export tax of two pesos per kilo all the beans of the 1913-1914 crop which were ready for shipment prior to July 1, although the Huerta government had expressly agreed to withhold collection of this tax until that date. The relatively small lots of beans which were shipped from Gutierrez-Zamora through the port of Vera Cruz after July 1, Mr. de la Sierra added, had been assessed with this export tax by the Mexican government authorities, with the assistance of the United States military forces at Vera Cruz, after having already been taxed in this way by the revolutionists in the producing territory.

Richard Hudnut, 115 East Twenty-eighth street, New York, is now engaged in a general advertising campaign of whole and half page advertisements in a variety of periodicals calculated to increase the business of retailers in Hudnut goods. The campaign is to gather force as the year advances and the best mediums will be used.

Judgment for \$3,000 was awarded John T. Guess against the Louisville Soap Company by a jury in Judge Lincoln's court in Louisville, Ky., on June 26, for injuries alleged to have been received January 2, 1914. It was charged that while in the performance of his duties a heavy elevator gate fell upon and permanently injured him.

In a review by the Commerce Department of the pepper trade of the United States the statement is made that during 1913 there was imported pepper, in both unground black and white, valued at \$2,852,665. The average price per pound in that year is given at 10 cents. Comparative figures are given in a table showing the sources of supply which give the aggregate importations for 1913 as 27,562,361 pounds or a gain of about 2,000,000 pounds compared with 1912.

Foreign trade opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each, or inquirers can apply at the branch bureaus in the Custom

House in New York, Chicago, New Orleans or San Francisco. Following are recent announcements:

No. 13,233. Talc.—A report from an American consular officer in Manchuria states that a local business man is in a position to answer inquiries from American firms interested in talc and its possible importation in regard to a deposit of a fine grade of this mineral in Manchuria and in regard to possible shipments to the United States.

No. 13,319. Catalogues of American goods.—The American consul at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, writes that in view of the increasing interest manifested by Indian merchants in Zanzibar in American goods he would like to receive catalogues on toilet requisites, laundry soaps, and other articles. All of the goods represented in these catalogues should be of the cheaper grades. It will be useless to send catalogues without prices and discounts.

BOOK REVIEW.

TEXTILE SOAPS AND OILS (Second Edition).—By G. H. Hurst and W. H. Simmons, B.Sc. (London). Scott, Greenwood & Son, London, April, 1914.

The second edition of Hurst's "Textile Soaps and Oils," partly rewritten and revised by W. H. Simmons, is really a book such as the chemist of a soap plant finds convenient and useful to have at his desk. The title might rather read: "The Chemistry of Textile Soaps and Oils," for the greater part of the information is chemical and technical in character, and one could hardly gain very accurate knowledge regarding the making of textile soaps as the methods of manufacture are only very generally outlined. Most of the book deals with the equipment required in the manufacture of textile soaps, the source, methods of obtaining and properties of the various oils used for textile soaps and in the textile industry, the methods of analysis of soaps, oils and fats, and the recovery of glycerine. These methods of analysis are more modern than those usually found in a text on soap, and the work is valuable for the information thus obtained.

The book is of good size, well printed, fully indexed and free from typographical errors. With the exception of the parts on *Methods of Making Soap* and *Special Textile Soaps*, which are too concise and general to be of much value to those engaged in the making of textile soaps, the book lends itself to little criticism. E. G. THOMSEN.

NEW PRICE LISTS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

BIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS, No. 2, Volume II, July, 1914, from the Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.—This issue contains another installment of the works of reference on file in this excellent array of books and pamphlets, the list comprising authors on botany included under the letter A. It was prepared, as usual, by the librarian, Edith Wycoff.

TRADE NAMES, Supplement No. 2, to Seventh Edition, July 1, 1914, published by the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, has been received.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., 432 Fourth avenue, New York.—Catalogue of scientific books, with order list revised to July 1, 1914, has been received.

GEHE & Co., Dresden, Germany.—Price list of chemicals, hand book, etc., for May, 1914, are received.

SUMMARY OF COMMERCE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Walker W. Vick, general receiver of the republic, has issued a summary of commerce for the calendar year 1913, with comparisons with 1912.

THE CHEMIST-ANALYST, No. 9, issued by the J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Phillipsburg, N. J., just at hand, is a neat little pamphlet full of appropriate items.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF CYCLOPEDIA, prepared and published by the American Protective Tariff League, New York, will be ready for distribution on or about August 1. It will contain the official text of the Underwood law; the Underwood and Payne-Aldrich laws compared, giving every rate of duty on articles in both laws; what one hundred and fifty-two United States Senators and Congressmen said for and against the Underwood bill; and a copious index of over 8,000 citations. The volume will consist of about nine hundred pages and will answer questions on the Tariff.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

BAUR, JACOB, Chicago, July, 1912.

BEDFORD, ANDREW P., soaps, July, 1909.

BURDICK, NORMAN, Burdick & Son, Albany, N. Y., July, 1908.

BUSH, ALEXANDER, of W. J. Bush & Co., New York, July, 1908.

LEBERMAN, ADOLPH, of L. M. Leberman & Sons, soap manufacturers, Philadelphia, July, 1910.

LEONE, G., Les Hesperides, Calabria, Italy, July, 1908.

METZ, E. C., Palmetto Soap Co., Charleston, N. C., July, 1908.

MIANNAY, EUGENE, perfumer, July, 1908.

POWELL, WILLIS J., soaps, St. Louis, Mo., July, 1912.

TREMARI, P., vanilla beans, Papantla, Mex., July, 1912.

Obituary Note.

News of the death of Frank A. Eckelhofer, on May 4, has just been received. He was president of Eckelhofer Bros., manufacturers of sprinkler tops, Irvington, N. J., and had been ill for ten months. A widow and a son survive. He was 48 years old.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Nelson Bros. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., \$2,400 capital, to manufacture soap and deal in oils and saponaceous substances, has been incorporated by T. R. Nelson, D. H. McGilvray and Earle J. Tilley.

Enterprise Soap Works, Nashville, Tenn., capitalized at \$100,000, has been incorporated by W. H. Lazarus, Benjamin Lazarus, Louis Loeb, George Schwab and J. A. Bell.

Harral Soap Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, to deal in soaps, oils, chemicals, perfumes, etc., \$225,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by D. Gateley, Brooklyn; G. M. Harral, Mt. Vernon, and F. W. Frost, of Pearl River.

National Mfg. Co., Chattanooga. See Trade Notes.

United States Chemical Co., dealing in chemicals, drugs, etc., capitalized at \$155,000, has been incorporated in Delaware by P. E. Fuller, New York City; C. W. Dillman and F. D. Buck, of Wilmington, Del.

Negrin Bros. & Levy, New York City, to deal in olive oil, olives, etc., \$11,000 capital, has been incorporated by A. and E. Negrin and Zaphiro B. Levy, 2 East 111th street, New York City.

Natural Products Mfg. Co., to manufacture soaps, washing powders, etc., \$150,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney and O. J. Reichard, of Cincinnati.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

			SAFETY 62697 			NU-HO-KAY 71513
45997	61306	61307	68045	62910	67797	RED
		CUBAN-OX CALL 	70232			Q
69665				Evergreen 70971	75676	75689
	75179			Rever 75674	LINOWHITE 75862	LINOWHITE 
46066		MOORLAND 75588	75670		RADIANT 76923	69653
1100433			INITIAL D 76491	JOHNSON'S 76499	GARDENGLO 7785	JAP
	76142	NAZIMOVA		LYDA'S 77357		71450
1101687			FAIR MAID 78117	CERVAL 78129		FLOSBNC 78071
	77226	TA-TAO		Q B		GORINE 78133
1102699	78201	78270	78223	Sanate		
			78398	78530		78516

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soaps, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

DESIGNS GRANTED.

45,997.—BOTTLE.—Sylvester Liebenthal, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed April 13, 1914. Serial No. 831,648. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

46,066.—BOTTLE.—Albert E. Pickard, Roslyn, N. Y. Filed April 20, 1914. Serial No. 833,320. Term of patent 14 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle as shown and described.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,100,433.—COLLAPSIBLE TUBE.—James W. Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., assignor to Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., a Corporation of New Jersey. Filed February 4, 1913. Serial No. 746,142. (Cl. 221—60.)

A collapsible tube having its dispensing end or orifice sealed by a thin film of metal, and having screw threads, and a double ended cap whereof both ends are internally threaded so as to take the threads of the tube, said cap having a medial part or division wall provided with a fixed endwise directed piercing member adapted when the cap is screwed on the tube to pierce and destroy the seal and plug the orifice.

1,100,200.—MACHINE FOR CLEANING BOTTLES.—Willy Rüprich, Dortmund, Germany. Filed February 3, 1913. Serial No. 675,275. (Cl. 141—7.)

5. A bottle cleaning machine, comprising in combination, a plurality of troughs disposed adjacent to each other, a drum in each of said troughs, a common shaft adapted to rotate all of said drums simultaneously, a feed-drum outside of said troughs and also rotatable with said shaft, an equal number of circumferential compartments on each drum which register transversely of the machine, and a feed mechanism adapted to fill all of the compartments in the first drum from said feed drum during the first revolution, and then, to feed bottles to each succeeding drum from the preceding drum during each successive revolution.

1,101,104.—SOAP AMALGAMATING AND MIXING MACHINE.—Charles C. Swane, Bayonne, N. J., assignor to Houchin-

Aiken Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., a Corporation of New York. Filed December 20, 1911. Serial No. 666,999. (Cl. 87-16.)

2. In an amalgamator, a relatively stationary receptacle having a cylindrically curved bottom open from approximately the lowest point in the bottom to a point in the front wall of the receptacle higher than such lowest point, a swinging door hinged at its upper edge to the front wall of the receptacle and curved downwardly and inwardly to form when closed a continuation of the cylindrically curved bottom, a discharge chute extending downwardly and forwardly from the outlet and provided with upstanding flanges at the side edges of the same embracing the ends of the hinged door to thereby guide the door in its outward swinging movement and confine the material supported by said door to said discharge chute, means for locking the door closed, means for swinging the door open to release the material confined in the receptacle and a mixing element in the receptacle.

1,101,200.—MACHINE FOR LABELING CYLINDRICAL PACKAGES.—William H. Leister and Howard F. Schaeffer, Westminster, Md., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Westminster Deposit & Trust Company, a Corporation of Maryland. Filed February 12, 1907. Serial No. 357,053. (Cl. 216-44.)

5. In a labelling machine, a runway having guide rails along either side thereof one of the rails being continuous and elastic throughout its entire length, and having means whereby it is divided into a set of flexibly connected sections.

1,101,687.—BOTTLE-CLOSURE.—Clyde C. Deeds, Terre Haute, Ind. Filed July 15, 1913. Serial No. 779,203. (Cl. 215-14.)

An integral bottle closure comprising a flat disk and an upwardly and outwardly flaring collar, and an annular shoulder projecting below the plane of the disk and laterally beyond the lower portion of the flaring collar.

1,101,799.—CENTRIFUGAL CREAM-SEPARATOR.—John P. Hultgren, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 24, 1913. Serial No. 769,626. (Cl. 127-20.)

5. A centrifugal cream separator, comprising a bowl having an axial feed conduit, cream and skim-milk outlets and spaced separating members between the axis and the inner periphery of the bowl, the base portion of said members being circular and the portion above said base elliptical in cross-section, said members being provided with openings for the passage of milk, one in the upper and the other in the lower portion, said upper openings being in the innermost member.

1,102,699.—BOTTLE-STOPPER.—Oscar Sondhelm, New York, and Harry M. Veit, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors to Carl Bomeisler, New York, N. Y. Filed May 28, 1912. Serial No. 700,182. (Cl. 215-54.)

5. A bottle-stopper, comprising a cap and a clamping-plate both centrally perforated and secured together by having the material of one about its central perforation turned over the edge of the other about its central perforation, said cap extending outwardly beyond said plate, clamping means formed in said plate at the periphery thereof, a centrally perforated cork secured to the plate and cap by said means, and a plug the stem of which is adapted to be received in said perforations, substantially as set forth.

1,102,832.—LABELING-MACHINE.—Earl Porter Wetmore, Toledo, Ohio. Filed November 15, 1912. Serial No. 731,643. (Cl. 216-13.)

5. A label-applying machine, comprising a centrally arranged feed-in conveyor and two feed-out conveyers arranged at opposite sides of the line of action of the feed-in conveyor, two sets of label applying mechanisms, and a distributing device for moving successive bottles alternately to the action of one or the other of the label-applying mechanisms, substantially as described.

1,102,910.—DISTILLING APPARATUS.—Cyrus T. Hanna, Philadelphia, Pa. Original application filed October 14, 1909. Serial No. 522,640. Divided and this application filed April 12, 1912. Serial No. 690,228. (Cl. 195-13.)

5. In a distilling apparatus, the combination of a still, a vapor conductor leading therefrom, partitions dividing said conductor into chambers, a series of foraminous shells within said vapor conductor and into which said vapor passes, said shells being disposed in said chambers and

arranged to give the vapor a circuitous path, a series of horizontal vapor conductors, partitions dividing said conductors into chambers, foraminous shells therein for the passage of the vapor in a circuitous path, means for cooling said horizontal conductors, and a condenser for the spirit vapor.

LABELS REGISTERED.

11,038.—LAUNDRY SOAP.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registered March 25, 1884. Renewed March 25, 1914.

11,039.—LAUNDRY SOAP.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registered March 25, 1884. Renewed March 25, 1914.

11,450.—SOAP FOR LAUNDRY AND GENERAL PURPOSES.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registered August 26, 1884. Renewed August 26, 1914.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

3,638.—Title: "Pyxol." (For Disinfectants).—Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. Filed May 6, 1913.

3,653.—Title: "Shampoo! With Jap Rose." (For Toilet Soap).—James S. Kirk & Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 5, 1914.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

97,606.—Certain Named Foods.—Fischer Brothers, Seattle, Wash.

Filed May 20, 1913. Serial No. 70,505. Published August 5, 1913.

97,669.—Face-Powder, Cold-Cream, and Toilet Preparations.—Bertalan Barna, New York, N. Y.

Filed January 7, 1914. Serial No. 74,994. Published April 14, 1914.

97,704.—Perfume, Bay-Rum, and Hair-Tonic.—James S. Kirk & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed January 5, 1914. Serial No. 74,972. Published April 7, 1914.

97,736.—Non-Irritating, Deodorizing, Alkaline, Antiseptic Solution.—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

Filed February 27, 1914. Serial No. 76,226. Published April 14, 1914.

97,765.—Hair-Restoring and Antiseptic Lotion.—Francisco Giffoni, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Filed November 29, 1913. Serial No. 74,253. Published April 14, 1914.

97,771.—Face-Powders.—Frederick F. Ingram Co., Detroit, Mich.

Filed October 2, 1913. Serial No. 73,172. Published April 14, 1914.

97,777.—Foot-Powder.—Hubert A. Myers, Toledo, Ohio.

Filed March 12, 1913. Serial No. 68,975. Published April 14, 1914.

97,801.—Abrasive Cleansing Compound.—Arctic Cleanser Company, Seattle, Wash.

Filed July 10, 1913. Serial No. 71,630. Published April 14, 1914.

97,911.—Soap.—The To-Kalon Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Filed January 28, 1913. Serial No. 68,171. Published April 14, 1914.

97,913.—Bath-Brick and Certain Named Blackings, Dressings, Polishes, Soaps, Powders, and Washing Fluid.—C. C. Truax & Company, Toledo, Ohio, assignor to United Grocers Company, Toledo, Ohio, a Corporation of Delaware.

Filed August 9, 1913. Serial No. 72,261. Published April 14, 1914.

97,939.—Foot-Powder.—Becker, Bock & Company, Chicago, Ill.

Filed May 26, 1913. Serial No. 70,653. Published April 21, 1914.

97,951.—Soaps and Soap Powders.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y.

Filed February 25, 1913. Serial No. 68,717. Published April 21, 1914.

97,953.—Specialty of Olive Oil Flavored with Essence of the Outer Rinds of Lemons.—Carlo Antonio Covino, New York, N. Y.

- Filed December 20, 1913. Serial No. 74,798. Published April 21, 1914.
- 97,972.—Soaps.—Harold "D" Hart, San Francisco, Cal. Filed October 27, 1913. Serial No. 73,625. Published April 21, 1914.
- 97,973.—Toilet Waters, Perfumes, and Sachet-Powder.—Hedden & Eberhardt, New York, N. Y., assignor to Charles A. Hedden, Inc., a Corporation of New York. Filed August 17, 1911. Serial No. 58,250. Published April 21, 1914.
- 97,974.—Olive-Oil.—Enrique Grana é Hijos, Malaga, Spain. Filed December 23, 1913. Serial No. 74,802. Published April 21, 1914.
- 97,988.—Olive-Oil.—George Lueders & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 20, 1914. Serial No. 76,057. Published April 14, 1914.
- 97,993.—Zinc Stearate Prepared for Medical Uses.—Merck & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed September 26, 1913. Serial No. 73,071. Published April 21, 1914.
- 97,995.—Olive-Oil and Macaroni.—Frank Mosca, New York, N. Y. Filed October 29, 1913. Serial No. 73,654. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,010.—Olive-Oil.—Roethlisberger & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed January 21, 1914. Serial No. 75,341. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,018.—Certain Named Foods.—C. C. Truax & Company, Toledo, Ohio, assignor to United Grocers Company, Toledo, Ohio, a Corporation of Delaware. Filed August 9, 1913. Serial No. 72,275. Published April 14, 1914.
- 98,021.—Certain Named Medicines and Toilet and Pharmaceutical Preparations.—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed November 20, 1908. Serial No. 38,796.—Published January 11, 1910.
- 93,027.—Toilet, Bath, Shaving, and Laundry Soaps and Cleaning-Powders for Household Use.—John E. Whitmore, Buffalo, N. Y. Filed December 29, 1913. Serial No. 74,890. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,028.—Massage-Oil.—Jennevieve L. Wiley, Peoria, Ill. Filed August 17, 1912. Serial No. 65,312. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,034.—Hair Invigorator and Remedy for Diseases of the Scalp, Dandruff, and Falling Hair.—Mary Artch, New York, N. Y. Filed March 23, 1914. Serial No. 76,831. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,037.—Cold Cream Preparation.—William A. Bohnenkamp, St. Louis, Mo. Filed February 26, 1914. Serial No. 76,161. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,043.—Foot-Powder.—George E. Curd, Paducah, Ky. Filed February 10, 1914. Serial No. 75,818. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,044.—Medical Preparation to Prevent Foot-Sweating.—John J. Davies, Scranton, Pa. Filed February 20, 1914. Serial No. 76,047. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,062.—Talcum Powder, Toilet Water, and Cold-Cream.—James S. Kirk & Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 7, 1914. Serial No. 75,765. Published March 31, 1914.
- 98,085.—Greaseless Cream, Toilet Water, Face-Powder, Hair-Tonic, and Hair-Remover.—Anthony J. Pastre, New York, N. Y. Filed March 5, 1914. Serial No. 76,378. Published April 21, 1914.
- 98,111.—Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—The Arthur Chemical Co., New Haven, Conn. Filed February 3, 1914. Serial No. 75,642. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,114.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Aubry Sisters, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed March 12, 1914. Serial No. 76,573. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,122.—Toilet Powder.—J. J. Beyerle Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed March 11, 1914. Serial No. 76,531. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,132.—Lotion for Destroying Odor of Perspiration.—Nan C. Crawford, New York, N. Y. Filed March 7, 1914. Serial No. 76,424. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,133.—Hair-Tonic.—Gertrude M. Crooker, Elmira, N. Y. Filed March 18, 1914. Serial No. 76,729. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,150.—Tea, Coffee, Spices, and Flavoring Extracts for Foods.—Frank J. Horton, Youngstown, Ohio. Filed October 18, 1912. Serial No. 66,358. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,161.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Sachet-Powders.—Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., New Orleans, La. Filed February 18, 1914. Serial No. 76,001. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,162.—Perfumes and Face, Talcum, and Sachet Powders.—Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., New Orleans, La. Filed February 18, 1914. Serial No. 76,002. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,163.—Perfumes, Toilet Waters, and Face, Talcum, and Sachet Powders.—Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., New Orleans, La. Filed March 10, 1914. Serials No. 76,502. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,168.—Remedy for Scalp and Skin Diseases.—Merritt M. Logan, Springfield, Mo. Filed April 24, 1913. Serial No. 70,037. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,201.—Olive-Oil.—Fernando R. Sari, Washington, D. C. Filed September 19, 1913. Serial No. 72,960. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,225.—Toilet Cream.—Conrad Young Waggener, Salida, Colo. Filed March 27, 1914. Serial No. 77,012. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,255.—Coffee, Tea, and Olive-Oil.—Davies & Sullivan Company, New York, N. Y. Filed January 17, 1914. Serial No. 75,246. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,257.—Artificial Flavors and Flavoring Extracts for Beverages.—Primrose R. De Vore, Columbus, Ohio. Filed February 28, 1912. Serial No. 61,780. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,270.—Washing Compound.—Fitzpatrick Bros., Chicago, Ill. Filed September 10, 1912. Serial No. 65,671. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,271.—Washing Compound.—Fitzpatrick Bros., Chicago, Ill. Filed October 3, 1913. Serial No. 73,197. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,272.—Olive-Oil.—P. Fortuna & Del Magro, Lucca, Italy. Filed December 17, 1913. Serial No. 74,652. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,275.—Disinfectants.—Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. Filed April 6, 1914. Serial No. 77,236. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,276.—Olive-Oil.—Pasquale Giunta and Son, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed January 2, 1914. Serial No. 74,943. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,289.—Olive-Oil.—Italian Importing Company, Des Moines, Iowa. Filed November 17, 1913. Serial No. 74,034. Published May 5, 1914.
- 98,311.—Cleaning Compound.—The New Ideas Company, Newark, Ohio. Filed January 23, 1914. Serial No. 75,388. Published April 28, 1914.
- 98,320.—Certain Named Food Oils.—H. Schlinck & Cie. A. G., Hamburg, Germany. Filed November 13, 1913. Serial No. 73,965. Published May 5, 1914.

98,340.—Scalp and Hair Tonic.—The Vola-Vita Company, Muskogee, Okla. Filed April 6, 1914. Serial No. 77,259. Published May 5, 1914.

98,348.—Soap.—The Wilcox Company, Providence, R. I. Filed March 4, 1912. Serial No. 61,926. Published April 28, 1914.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS RENEWED.

17,816.—Title: "Fum-a-Dor." (For a Deodorizer).—Adale Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed May 23, 1914.

17,826.—Title: "Mennen's Cream Dentifrice." (For a Cream Dentifrice).—G. Mennen Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. Filed June 15, 1914.

17,827.—Title: "Mennen's Shaving Cream." (For Shaving-Cream).—G. Mennen Chemical Company, Newark, N. J. Filed June 15, 1914.

17,829.—Title: "Mouth Hygiene Tooth Paste." (For Tooth-Paste).—Mouth Hygiene Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa. Filed May 23, 1912.

17,830.—Title: "Mouth Hygiene Tooth Powder." (For Tooth-Powder).—Mouth Hygiene Co., Wilkinsburg, Pa. Filed May 23, 1912.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

61,306.—Morny Freres, Ltd., London, England. (Filed February 6, 1912. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since August, 1905. No claim being made to the exclusive use of a French scroll label with two panels surmounted by a crest or monogram.)—Perfumery, toilet waters, toilet powders, dentifrices, and aromatic salts.

61,307.—Morny Freres, Ltd., London, England. (Filed February 6, 1912. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since August, 1905. The word "Chaminade" being the facsimile signature of Madame Chaminade, no claim being made to the exclusive use of a French scroll label with two panels surmounted by a crest or monogram.)—Aromatic salts, toilet waters, toilet powders, bath powders, sachet powders, bath dusting powders, toilet lotions, dentifrices, perfumery and brilliantine.

62,697.—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 6, 1912. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since March, 1912.)—Shaving Cream.

62,910.—L. S. Donaldson Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. (Filed April 15, 1912. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since about the first day of October, 1910.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, olive oil, etc.

67,797.—Edward W. Austen, Oswego, N. Y. (Filed January 9, 1913. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since April 15, 1912. All of the parts of the mark shown are disclaimed except the words "Forest Flower" and the facsimile signature of the applicant.)—Perfumes.

68,045.—Smith Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Filed January 21, 1913. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since 1909.)—Cold cream, remedies for dandruff, etc.

69,653.—The Celluloid Starch Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed April 8, 1913. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since the seventh day of March, 1913. The said trademark, as shown, comprises the name "Lin-o-White" in association with a fanciful picture of a woman engaged in washing fabric. The descriptive word "White" is disclaimed.)—Washing compound for laundry purposes.

69,665.—Uncle Sam Cleanser & Mfg. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. (Filed April 8, 1913. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since about May, 1910. The upper band being printed in red, the middle band in white, and the lower band in blue, the border-line of the oval being black and the representation disposed on the border-line of the oval being printed in blue, red, and white, and the star disclosed therein is white.)—Cleansing-powder.

70,232.—Crusellas Hno. y Ca., Havana, Cuba. (Filed May 5, 1913. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since the year 1912. The words "Cuban Ox Gall" being disclaimed.)—Soap.

70,888.—Astra Prod. Co., Carthage, Mo. (Filed June 6, 1913. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since January 15, 1912.)—Extracts, essences, flavors, syrups used in the preparation of soda water, and carbonated tonic beverages.

70,971.—Embury & De Melt, Syracuse, N. Y. (Filed June 9, 1913. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since June 1, 1913.)—A cream soap to be used by the public for the face and hands to be filled out in tubes and jars, the same as cream dentifrice.

71,450.—The J. A. Pozzoni Pharm. Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed June 30, 1913. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since May 9, 1874.)—Complexion powders.

71,513.—Hot Springs Chem. Co., Chicago, Ill., assignor to Chemical Spec. Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. (Filed July 3, 1913. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since March 1, 1913. The word "Nu-Bo-Kay.")—Perspiration powders, talcum powders, toilet creams, hand lotions, and bath salts.

75,179.—Hiscox Bros Co., Patchogue, N. Y. (Filed January 14, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since December 30, 1913.)—Toilet preparation used as a liquid soap for shampooing the hair and bathing purposes.

75,588.—Peninsular Chem. Co., Detroit, Mich. (Filed January 31, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since about August 1, 1913.)—Perfumery, face powders and talcum powders.

75,670.—F. Garbini e Figli, assignor to Luigi Garbini, Lucca, Italy. (Filed February 4, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since December, 1889. No claim being made herein to the exclusive right to use any of the words or abbreviations appearing upon the drawing, with the exception of the word "Queen" and the facsimile signature "F. Garbini e Figli," which is the facsimile signature of the firm.)—Olive oil.

75,674.—Thos. A. Goodman, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed February 4, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since July, 1912. The word "Trade-Mark" being disclaimed.)—Cold cream, massage greaseless cream, face powder and peroxid of hydrogen.

75,676.—Iowa Soap Co., Burlington, Iowa. (Filed February 4, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since January 23, 1914.)—Soap.

75,689.—George A. Quimby, Laconia, N. H. (Filed February 4, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use for a period of about six years last past.)—Pharmaceutical preparations as follows: toilet cream, hair tonic, shampoo powder, dentifrices, etc.

75,825.—Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed February 10, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since January 19, 1914. The picture shown being fanciful, no claim being made to the words "Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extract of True Vanilla.")—Flavoring extracts for foods.

75,862.—The Celluloid Starch Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed February 12, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since 1904. The trade-mark comprises the name "Linowhite." The descriptive word "White" is disclaimed.)—Washing compound tablets for laundry purposes.

76,142.—Lazell, Perfumer, New York, N. Y. (Filed February 25, 1914. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since May 17, 1913.)—Talcum, sachet, face and bath powder.

76,491.—D. De Bernardi & Co., San Francisco, Cal. (Filed March 10, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since December 17, 1913.)—Cotton-seed oil for foods, olive oil, etc.

76,499.—Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J. (Filed March 10, 1914. Under ten-year proviso. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since 1887.)—Shaving soap.

76,923.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J. (Filed March 25, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since March 20, 1914.)—Liquid and powdered perfumes.

77,226.—Clarence F. Young, Chicago, Ill. (Filed April 4, 1914. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since March 30, 1914. The mark consists of a portrait of Madame Nazimova, her name, and a facsimile of her autographic signature.)—Hair tonic, hair restorer, shampoo preparations, face powder, cold cream, nail polish, liquid rouge, sachet powders, perfume, toilet water, brilliantine, and hair destroyer.

77,255.—The Spalding Chem. Co., New Haven, Conn. (Filed April 6, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since February 1, 1914.)—Skin cream.

77,357.—The Slaughter System, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed April 9, 1914. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since the year 1906.)—Preparations for the treatment of the scalp and hair—such, for instance, as ointments to beautify and promote the growth of hair and to straighten kinky hair.

77,759.—Jack Francis Steen, Cairo, Egypt. (Filed April 25, 1914. Published June 16, 1914. Claims use since August, 1908.)—Dentifrices.

77,809.—Nuway Mfg. Co., Souderton, Pa. (Filed April 27, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since October 13, 1913.)—Soap.

77,895.—Solon Palmer, New York, N. Y. (Filed April 30, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since January 24, 1913.)—Toilet soap.

78,071.—James F. Dorrance, Flushing, N. Y. (Filed May 7, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since March 1, 1914.)—Toilet rouge.

78,117.—Clara Tetlow, Phila., Pa. (Filed May 7, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since February 26, 1912.)—A face powder.

78,129.—Indiana Chem. Co., Jonesboro, Ind. (Filed May 8, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since prior to February 1, 1914. The trade-mark consists of the word "Cervat.")—Hair tonic, toilet cream, etc.

78,133.—Gold S. Morgan, Greenwood, Miss. (Filed May 8, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since April 5, 1914.)—Oil for the hair and head.

78,138.—Leon Plaschky, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 8, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since April 13, 1914.)—A medicinal compound for the treatment of the scalp.

78,201.—N. Kanter & Son, Cleveland, Ohio. (Filed May 11, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since April 1, 1914.)—Hair tonic and toilet water.

78,223.—J. W. Quinn Drug Co., Greenwood, Miss. (Filed May 12, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since about January 1, 1910.)—Shampoo compound, etc.

78,270.—Clara Tetlow, Phila., Pa. (Filed May 13, 1914. Published June 30, 1914. Claims use since July 10, 1906.)—A face powder and talcum powder.

78,398.—Albert Victor Rhodes, Tacoma, Wash. (Filed May 19, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since June, 1912.)—An antiseptic for cleaning, deodorizing and disinfecting.

78,516.—The Casserta Wine Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 25, 1914. Published July 7, 1914. Claims use since December, 1912.)—Olive oil.

78,530.—The Owl Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal. (Filed May 25, 1914. Published June 23, 1914. Claims use since June 30, 1911.)—Rouge, face powder, and theatrical rouge.

TRADE MARKS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Trade-Marks Journal.)

Device, with words "LA HYENE" and picture of same; for perfumery, etc. By Lecaron Fils, 6 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. 360,266.

"KANGAROO" and picture of same; for combs. By Schuilmers & Co., 29 Vorsterstrasse, Crefeld, Germany. 358,102/294.

"WENO"; for fatty substances for making toilet-articles. By S. Smith, 132 High Street, Tonbridge. 360,921.

"RAINBOW"; for powder-puffs. By H. Nickel & Co., 101-105 Goswell Road, London, E.C. 359,946.

"CONNOISSEUR"; for perfumery, etc. By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soapworks, Bristol. 360,519.

"THE LADY BLESSINGTON," for a complexion-preparation; "COUNT D'ORSAY," for a toilet-powder. By T. Walton & Co., 53 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 360,619/20.

"CAJOLERIE"; for perfumery, etc. By the Crown Perfumery Co., Sidney Road, Homerton, London, N.E. 360,827.

"KRISHNA"; for perfumery, etc. By the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington. 360,951.

Oval device of word "MONOGRAM" and monogram "U.D.Co." ("Monogram" disclaimed); for brushes, combs, etc. By United Drug Co., 114 Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 360,681.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal monthly.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Drawbacks on Flavoring Extracts.

Treasury Decision 34573 grants a drawback to the S. Twitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on flavoring extracts manufactured with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol. Treasury Decision 34589 allows a similar drawback to Wood & Selick, of New York City.

Treasury Decision 34596 grants a similar drawback to the Maas & Waldstein Extract Co., New York City.

Treasury Decision 34591 grants to Colgate & Co., New York, a drawback on flavoring extracts designated as lemon and vanilla, manufactured with domestic tax-paid alcohol and imported vanilla beans and oil of lemon. The allowances are restricted to the quantities appearing in the exported products.

Sustained on Weight of Soap Contention.

By a recent decision of the Board of Appraisers, Schering & Glatz, New York, were sustained in their contention that excessive weight was charged by the collector on an importation of soap. The soap was assessed for duty at 20 cents a pound under paragraph 69, tariff act of 1909. The protestant claims that the government assessed duty on a greater number of pounds than the actual weight of the merchandise. The protest was sustained as the evidence shows that the soap was weighed by public weighers, and the government had erred.

Refined Camphor Dutiable at Five Cents.

In a communication addressed to the Collector of Customs at New York, the Treasury Department, in discussing the proper classification of refined camphor in two-thirds-ounce tablets, packed in tin cans, containing 24 tablets each, holds that the duty to be assessed on this invoice is at the rate of five cents per pound, under the specific provision of paragraph 36 of the tariff law, relating to refined camphor.

Mustard Seed Oil Protest Overruled.

General Appraiser McClelland has overruled a protest in relation to a shipment of mustard seed oil, which is held to be dutiable as expressed oil and assessed with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 3 of the tariff act of 1909. Numerous claims were made for rates of duty lower than that assessed and for free entry under various paragraphs of said act.

Appraiser's Decision on Talc.

No. 35897.—Talc—French Chalk.—Protests 707159, etc., of L. Blanc Walthier (New York). Opinion by Hay, G. A. Merchandise classified as French chalk under paragraph 13, tariff act of 1909, was held dutiable as a nonenumerated manufactured article (par. 480). American Lava Co. v. United States (3 Ct. Cust. Appls., 522; T. D. 33169) followed.

Essential Oil Reappraisements

24845—Citronella Oil.—From Indische Handels Compagnie, Batavia, Brown, G. A. Entered at New York at 2/6, advanced to 3/7 per pound. Less freight. Add drums.

24859—Lemon Oil.—From Eugenio Macajone, Messina. Entered at New York. Board 3. Price as published in reappraisal No. 24673, May 7, 1914. Reappraised value affirmed.

Drawback Allowed on Citronella Oil.

Treasury Decision 34574 allows a drawback under paragraph O of section 4 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, and the Drawback regulations (T. D. 31695 of June 16, 1911), on refined citronella oil produced by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, of New York, N. Y., from imported crude citronella oil. The allowance shall not exceed the net weight of the citronella oil exported.

Patent for Soap Production.

Soaps containing soluble fluorides; Manufacture of —. M. Ullmann. Ger. Pat. 256,886.

A REACTION mixture of silicofluorides and alkali for the production of a soluble fluoride is added to the soap during or after its manufacture. For example, a silicofluoride may be added to the fat, and the latter then treated with the requisite quantity of alkali and converted into soap in the usual way.

FUTURE OF CITRONELLA OIL.

In view of the great scarcity of Java citronella oil, which has been quite insufficient to meet the European and American demand almost throughout the year, Professor Wyndham Dunstan has suggested to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce that it should be ascertained if it would not be worth while for citronella-grass cultivators in Ceylon to take up the planting of the *Maha-pengiri*, or Winter's Grass, from which the Java oil is obtained. He remarks that it might, of course, be less profitable to cultivate this grass than the *Lena-batu*, now generally grown in Ceylon; but adds that he could hardly think so, considering the different prices obtainable for the two oils at present. Inquiries were made in Ceylon, and the conclusion was come to that oil from *Maha-pengiri* was not distilled to any extent, but the natives got no better prices for it than for oil from *Lena-batu*, and the former needs a better soil and more careful cultivation.

The cultivation of citronella grass is not expanding, according to Mr. Driberg, of Peradinaya, for, while cultivation is increasing in the Tangalle district, it is being given up to rubber in the Galle-Matara district. It is noted, however, from the "Ceylon Handbook" that there were in September, 1913, 5,293 acres under citronella grass, as compared with 4,359 acres in 1911. The demand for citronella oil appears to be continually increasing, and it would have been thought that in view of the larger shipments from Ceylon prices would have declined, but they have not done so to any appreciable extent, neither has there been any considerable supplies in Europe and the United States upon which consumers could fall back if arrivals fell short. It is cited that the Ceylon exports up to December 8, 1913—the latest date available—amounted to 1,430,157 pounds, or 159,288 pounds more than at the corresponding period of 1912; of this amount the United Kingdom has taken 565,162 pounds (1912, 567,670 pounds); the United States, 451,531 pounds (1912, 436,413 pounds); and Germany, 264,661 pounds (1912, 153,087 pounds).

Schimmel & Co., in their half-yearly report, state that adulteration has again become unpleasantly prominent. Formerly petroleum was the most popular adulterant, but as this admixture is so easily detected benzene appears to have been preferred in Ceylon—this, though dearer than petroleum, being readily soluble and much more difficult to detect by superficial examination. This is by no means confined to Ceylon, for Messrs. Schimmel have discovered motor spirit (automobile benzene) in two samples of Java citronella oil. With regard to the commercial position of Java oil, Messrs Schimmel say:

"This driving up of prices, however, is not only ascribed to the brisk demand for citronella oil of good quality, but also, and in a still greater degree, to the great drought which has prevailed in Java. . . . entire plantations having been dried up by the heat. All the planters are complaining bitterly of the drought, as it renders them unable to fulfil their contracts. Many new factories have lately been built on the island, whose proprietors have already sold their output for 1914. They offered larger quantities than they will be able to produce, but nevertheless they found buyers, who will be greatly disappointed later at the small quantities which they will receive."

Solubility of Water in Essential Oils.

THE SOLUBILITY OF WATER IN ESSENTIAL OILS. John C. Umney and Sidney W. Bunker. *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*, 3101.—The relation between the chemical nature of constituents and the solubility of water in essential oils is discussed, and the following conclusions are drawn from experimental data. Oils consisting almost entirely of terpenes do not dissolve water appreciably. Oils the chief constituent of which is an oxygenated substance, dissolve water generally to the extent of about 0.5%. Turkish geranium and Java citronella oils show higher solubility, but oils of the lactone type, *e. g.*, eucalyptus, and the ketone type, *e. g.*, caraway, appear to be almost incapable of dissolving water. None of the results justify the statement that santal oil is capable of dissolving 1 to 2% of water, as in fact it appears to possess a lower solubility than the average.

GROWTH OF BIG SOAP CONCERN.

The enormous growth shown by Lever Bros. Ltd., is a feature of modern British industrial enterprise. The company was formed in 1894 with a capital of £1,500,000 to acquire the business of soap and glycerine manufacturers carried on at Port Sunlight and elsewhere by a private company of the same name. The business, under the chairman, Sir William H. Lever, has rapidly expanded, the capital account has been steadily increased, and as compared with £1,500,000 of capital in 1894, the present authorized capital is no less than £30,000,000, of which at December 31, 1913, £11,713,424 had been issued.

At the present time the works and village comprise an area of 462 acres. The buildings within the works area cover 239 acres, and include soap and glycerine factories, oil and cake mills, alkali, printing and other works, together with wharves, dock, roads and sidings, and the head offices of the company. The buildings within the village area include 833 houses and cottages, eight shops, recreation halls, library, museum, hospital, with parks, gardens, and over five miles of roads, the tenure of all being freehold. Beyond this the company owns properties in London and Dublin of leasehold tenure, and in Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne of freehold tenure, and has acquired interest in other soap and glycerine businesses in the United Kingdom.

The expansion thereby indicated is only a part of that which has taken place, for a very large business has been built up abroad, and, largely by the formation of associated companies, factories have been built and equipped for the manufacture of soap and glycerine in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In connection with the supply of materials used in their manufactures, the company or its associated companies own oil mills in West Africa, Australia, South Africa and Japan, coconut plantations on islands in the Pacific and concessions in West Africa, including a convention with the Belgian Colonial Government whereby that government has granted to the Societe Anonyme des Huileries du Congo Belge rights to cultivate and collect palm fruit and manufacture oil in five regions of the Belgian Congo where palm forests exist. Altogether the company holds interests in over 60 associated companies throughout the world. The holdings in these associated companies in 1898 amounted to £145,000; in 1913 they were valued at £8,333,685.

SAPONIFICATION OF FATS.

FRACTIONAL SAPONIFICATION OF FATS:—(A. J. J. Vandeveld and A. Vanderstricht, *Gand. Ann. fals.*, 5, 417-21)—Comparing the analytical constants of fats before partial saponification with the same determinations on the non-saponified portion, certain indices are modified. The soluble volatile acids in butter decreased from 29.3 to 13.73. The saponification number of coconut oil decreased from 271 to 254; that of butter from 236 to 219; that of lard remained constant. The N 40° and critical solution tem-

perature of these fats also decreased, but in variable manner. There was little difference in the proportion of insoluble non-volatile acids in the original fat and in the saponified and non-saponified portions from them. The N 40° did not vary greatly for the same fat, but the molecular

weight of the acids in the saponified portion increased, especially with lard and butter. Coconut oil was saponified one-quarter, one-half and three-quarters the theoretical amount. The N 40° and the critical tempera-

ture of solution of both the glycerides and non-volatile acids of the non-saponified portions decreased very slightly from the original values. The degree of saponification had no effect upon the values.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

OILS.—Vice Consul General Haygood, at Cape Town, reports that in 1913 the imports into that district from the United States included essential and perfumed oils valued at \$112,742, an increase of \$18,941.

CHINA.

OILS.—Consul General G. E. Anderson reports these items as invoiced at Hong Kong for shipment to the United States in 1913: Aniseed oil, \$93,199, an increase of \$1,061; cassia oil, \$67,696, a decrease of \$8,986.

There was a falling off in the declared exports from Hongkong to the United States during the first quarter of the current year as compared with recent years, including a decrease in the value of exports of aniseed oil from \$56,748 to \$13,699; in cassia, from \$66,446 to \$25,746, cassia oil also decreasing from \$21,286 to \$15,552.

IMPORTS.—Vice-Consul M. S. Myers, at Mukden, reports on Manchuria's commerce as follows: Imports of perfumery in 1912, \$33,674, an increase of \$1,284; toilet requisites, \$4,947, a decline of \$2,672; soap, \$318,459, an increase of \$148,720.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

PERFUMERY AND SOAP.—Consul General Curtis, at Santo Domingo, reports these imports from the United States: Perfumery, 1912, \$40,401, an increase of \$14,500; soap, 1912, \$75,119, a decrease of \$13,130.

ECUADOR.

VANILLA.—Consul General F. W. Goding, at Guayaquil, reports: "The orchid producing the vanilla of commerce (*Vanilla planifolia*) grows plentifully throughout the alluvial districts of Ecuador, but no economic use of them has been attempted, with a single exception. A German, owner of one of the haciendas near the mouth of the Guayas river, some years ago attempted its cultivation, which promised success so long as proper attention was given to the plants; ultimately it was found impossible to

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THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Messina essences have enjoyed a partial recovery from the extremely low levels of a month ago, in consequence of the united speculative operations for a rise of a syndicate of lemon growers, known as the Societa Derivati di Acireale, in the Sicilian markets, which until recently has raised prices of lemon oil materially in these centers and has carried those for orange and bergamot upward with them. Of late, however, this lemon growers' syndicate has failed to keep the upward movement going in Messina, Palermo and Catania and there has been a slight recession there from the best figures reached in its campaign for higher prices, because of its inability to awaken a genuinely active demand on the part of exporters of these essences in Sicily. Though purchasing operations in lemon and orange oils have been seasonably augmented in the New York market, they are still smaller than usual at this time of the year and, after raising their prices for most brands of lemon oil from \$1.90 to \$2.25 and the quotation for one well-known brand from \$2.10 to \$2.35, local importers have ceased to mark up their figures and are now offering a majority of the brands of this oil at \$2.20 and the well-known brand referred to above at \$2.25. Similarly, sweet orange oil has been raised from \$2.20 to \$2.30 for most Italian brands while one well-known brand has been marked up from \$2.25 to \$2.40, only to experience a recession to \$2.25 in all except the highest priced Sicilian brand, which is still being held at \$2.40. West Indian orange oil is still being offered at \$2.20 and even at \$2.15. Likewise, bergamot oil has stiffened slightly, only to be

lowered from \$5.20@5.25, according to brand, to \$5.15@5.20. The import cost of lemon oil, which was raised to \$2.35 toward the close of June has fallen back to \$2.25. One interesting development of the month has been recorded in the sale at public auction of 25 coppers of lemon oil which a financially embarrassed local importer was unable to pay for, at \$1.85 per pound, net cash, at a time when this figure was being named only for large quantities. The assignment of the house in question has failed to affect the essential oil market adversely in any direction, however, although it has been followed by a clearing out of all of that concern's stocks at whatever prices the assignee could realize for them.

Peppermint oil has registered a noteworthy recession within the interval, in consequence of reports from the Michigan and Indiana producing territories estimating the new crop yield at comparatively high figures and telling of sales of new crop oil, for delivery this fall, at \$2.50 per pound. From \$4.25@4.50, in tins, most brands of this oil have been marked down to \$3.80@4, while one brand, prepared in bottles, has been reduced from \$4.80 to \$4.70 and is occasionally obtainable at \$4.65 and even \$4.60.

Ceylon citronella oil has been advanced further, to the extent of 2 cents a pound, as the demand has been seasonably increased and stocks have diminished, without being adequately replenished, so that the present quotation is 48c. in drums and 49c. in cans. The Java description, however, has become a little more plentiful here and is now being offered at \$1.25 in some quarters of the local market, although hitherto very closely held at \$1.35.

East Indian sandalwood oil has been marked down 10 cents, under increasing competition and more liberal supplies of the wood, and is now available at \$4.85@5.10.

Otto of rose is manifesting an easier undertone in consequence of reports estimating the new crop yield at much larger proportions than a year ago. In one quarter of the local market rose oil is now being offered as low as \$9, but a majority of well-known brands are still being held at \$10@12. Latest advices from Philippopolis, Bulgaria, state that this year's distillation has been completed under very favorable conditions, with rain and consequent coolness at the time of the distilling. The rose trees are reported in excellent condition and the 1914 output is figured in these advices at 25 to 30 per cent. greater than last year's. Lower prices are looked for in consequence.

Cajeput oil is in scanty supply here and firmly held at 60@65 cents.

BEANS.

Stocks of Mexican vanilla beans in the hands of New York operators have been materially augmented within the month, but the local market continues strong and is becoming more active. Despite reports that no ships making direct trips from Vera Cruz to New York would arrive at this port before July 1, when the Mexican war revenue export tax was again assessed by the Huerta government officials, more than 500 cases of whole beans reached here just before the end of June and approximately 1,000 cases of these beans have been received since the beginning of the current month. A large percentage of these latest arrivals had been sold to arrive, however, and has therefore already entered into consumption. There now remain only a few lots of the 1913-1914 crop beans in the producing regions of Mexico. All of the 1,500 cases which have arrived here within the month have paid the export tax of two pesos per kilo, or ab. at 40 American cents per pound, either to the revolutionists, who have obtained control of the Papantla and Gutierrez-Zamora districts and who have levied this assessment even prior to July 1, or to the Huerta government officials on and after July 1, while some of these beans have been assessed with this tax both by the rebels in the producing regions, and also to the government authorities at Vera Cruz, in addition to paying the government's stamp tax of 1 per cent. and

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For small orders the prices will be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.	\$4.00	Lemon	2.10	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.	4.50	Lemongrass	1.25	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	1.75
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	3.50	" " Para	
" Sweet True .....	.75	" distilled .....	.80	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.50-5.50
" Peach-Kernel	25-30	Linaloe	3.30	" " Cut.....	3.50-4.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.50-4.50
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	2.35-2.50
Anise	1.70	" artificial	1.30	SUNDRIES.	
" Lead free	1.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	Ambergris, black .....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.90	Neroli, petale	40.00-50.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Bay	2.75	" artificial	12.00-17.00	Civet, horns	2.00-2.30
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	5.25	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated.....	.04½-.06
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Cologne Spirit	2.65-3.10
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Orange, bitter	2.25	Cumarin	3.35
Cade .....	.20	" sweet.....	2.20	Heliotropine	1.60
Cajeput .....	.65	Origanum	40-60	Menthol	3.05-3.10
Camphor .....	.14	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	4.00-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Caraway Seed	1.45	" " absolute... (oz.)	28.50-32.00	" " grain	15.00
Cardamom	28.00	Patchouly	4.00-4.75	" Tonquin, pods... "	13.75-15.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.10	" " grains... "	24.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Peppermint	3.50-4.00	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
" Lead free	1.00	Petit Grain, South American.	3.85	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.20
" Redistilled	1.40	" French	8.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
Cedar, Leaf .....	.55	Pimento	1.75	granulated .....	.22
" Wood .....	.16	Rose	10.00-13.00	Talc, Italian	32.00-35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" French	25.00-30.00
Citronella, Ceylon .....	.47	" Spanish .....	.50	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Citronella, Java	1.30	Rue	3.75	Terpineol .....	.30
Cloves	1.10	Safrol .....	.35	Thymol	2.25-2.50
Copaiba	1.05	Sandalwood, East India....	5.00-5.25	Vanillin	33-34
Coriander	6.00-9.00	" West India.....	1.25	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Croton	1.10	Sassafras, artificial .....	.26	Cocoonut oil, Cochín, 10¼c.; Cey-	
Cubebs	3.10	" natural .....	.65	lon, 9¼c.	
Erigeron	2.00	Savin	2.00	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 47@	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Spearmint	3.50	47½c. gal.; refined, 7½@8c. lb.	
Fennel, Sweet	2.00	Spruce .....	.50	Grease, brown, 5@6c.; yellow,	
Geranium, African	4.75	Tansy	4.50	6@6¼c.; white, 6¼@7¼c.	
" Bourbon.....	3.75	Thyme, red	1.10	Olive oil, denatured, 85@87c.	
" Turkish.....	3.50	" white	1.30	" " foots, prime, 7½@7¾c.	
Ginger	6.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	10.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 7½@7¾c.; red,	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	" Indian	30.00-40.00	prime, 6¼@7c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.30-32	Peanut, 65@70c. gal.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect...	1.00	" genuine.....	4.50	Rosin, water white, \$6.75.	
Kananga, Java	3.50	Wormwood	4.00	Soya Bean oil, 6¼c.	
Lavender, English	12.00	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Tallow, city, 6¼c. (bhd.).	
" Cultivated	8.00			Chemicals, borax, 3¼@4¼c.; caustic	
" Fleurs	3.50-3.75			soda, 60 p. c., \$1.60.	
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25				

the American import tax of 30 cents per pound. These beans are therefore being very strongly held by New York operators at the previously-quoted figures of \$4@5 for the whole beans, according to brand, and at \$3.12½@3.50 for the cuts, as to quality. The views of local holders of Mexican beans have also been stiffened by the prospect for a poor yield from the 1914-1915 crop, the planting, cultivation and curing of which are likely to be interfered with seriously by unceasing activities of the revolutionists in the producing sections. The largest arrival of Mexican beans in June was that of 492 cases on the steamship *Guantanamo*, while the largest so far in July has been one of 496 cases on the steamship *Antonio Lopez*. With consumption of these beans increasing daily, as the demand grows for the extract, to be used in ice cream and soda water making, during the present intensely hot weather, prices are expected to be firmly held at the existing, if not at higher, levels throughout the remainder of the summer. Bourbon beans have shown some weakness within the month, in consequence of reports that the new crop will probably be about as large as that for this year, despite earlier advices telling of serious damage to the

maturing vines by a cyclone which swept over the northern end of Madagascar. The Paris-Bordeaux operators have succeeded in maintaining prices fairly well until recently, but are now manifesting some inclination to shade their figures for beans—whose quality is not especially choice, in view of the prospect for a heavy accumulation of new crop offerings, due to the apathetic attitude of many of the leading consumers abroad. Ordinary quality "queues" are being offered in Paris at 30 francs per kilo and New York operators are now quoting their stocks of Bourbons at \$3.37½@4, according to quality. South American beans are still in very scanty supply, as a result of the refusal of New York operators to pay the relatively high prices asked for the 1913-1914 crop by the Guadalupe curers, and quotations for these beans remain at \$3.50@3.75. Tahitis continue to be very firmly maintained on the Pacific coast as well as here, despite the recent arrival at San Francisco of 390 tins from Papeete, as most of this comparatively small lot has already been absorbed by American operators. The local market is still bare of the white label beans and, for the green label beans, \$2.25@2.35 continues to be asked.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 154.)

secure trained labor for their care, and the experiment was abandoned. The users of this product eventually will look to Ecuador for their supply, as its price increases elsewhere."

ENGLAND.

BARRATT ESTATE.—Thomas J. Barratt, managing director of Pears, the well-known soap makers, who died in April, left an estate valued at \$2,027,820. He bequeathed two pine coolers, two sauceboats, and a teapot formerly belonging to Nelson to the Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich.

FRANCE.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul William Dulany Hunter, Nice, June 11, says: The present outlook for the olive crop for the spring of 1915 is, so far, encouraging. The trees have blossomed abundantly, and the young fruit is commencing to develop satisfactorily. The unusually cool and rainy weather which has prevailed all spring and until now has been most favorable for the crop, but the ground is so moist that unless the weather becomes warmer during the present month the development of the olives will be seriously affected.

GREECE.

OLIVES.—Consul Arthur B. Cooke, at Patras, reports: So far as concerns the export market, there are in this district two main olive-producing sections—Amphissa or Itea and Agrinion. Practically all of the olive oil invoiced through this consulate originates in these two districts. According to statistics furnished by the Prefect, 711,000 gallons of olive oil were produced in the Amphissa district in 1913, as compared with 732,000 gallons in 1911; and Agrinion produced 706,000 pounds of olives, as against 3,386,000 pounds in 1911. Amphissa olive oil was of good quality and commanded 60 to 68 cents per gallon on the local market in bulk.

There are factories in Patras, Pyrgos, Zante, and Corfu for the extraction of foots of olive oil from the residue left after extraction of edible oil. The output of this oil is growing and the American market is taking larger quantities.

ITALY.

OLIVE PRODUCTION.—Consul Chapman Coleman, Rome, reports: The production of olives in this consular district in 1913 amounted to 179,900 metric tons, against 126,200 tons in 1912. The production in 1913 was divided among the various compartments as follows: Marches, 6,800 tons; Umbria, 26,700; Latium, 52,000; Abruzzi and Molise, 67,700; Sardinia, 26,700. In 1912 the production in Marches was 6,400 tons; Umbria, 28,400; Latium, 47,800; Abruzzi and Molise, 36,300; Sardinia, 7,300. Thus, there was an increase in every compartment except Umbria, in which there was a slight decrease.

JAPAN.

PEPPERMINT AND MENTHOL.—A report from Kobe to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, says that the figures given in the latest statistical year covering the production shows 15,574 acres of land planted to peppermint, with a production of 8,458,707 pounds. This is more than double the acreage and production of the year 1910.

After calling attention to the fact that the total output of peppermint oil in Japan in 1912 amounted to more than 206,000 pounds and of menthol crystals more than 201,000 pounds, the report gives the following facts as to prices: The export of menthol crystals from Kobe last year amounted in value to \$800,000, or double the amount of the preceding year. The increased shipment led to a congestion of the supply on the foreign market, with the result that orders this year have fallen off and prices have declined. In March, 1914, menthol dropped to \$2.60 a kin (100 kin equals 132.27 pounds) and menthol oil to \$1. Subsequently the market gradually improved, and now

quotations are ruling at \$3.13 and \$1.13, respectively. Orders have ceased, and refiners of peppermint are confining operations to refining for old orders already in hand. Holders of crude menthol oil in peppermint-producing centers of Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures are faced with the prospect of a heavy loss.

SPAIN.

OLIVE PROSPECTS.—Consul Charles S. Winans, Seville, June 20, writes: The prospects for a good crop of olives in Seville consular district continue bright. The orchards are in excellent state, promoted by the very favorable climatic conditions which have ruled since early spring. As the summer months, during which no rain falls, are already here, it is an important consideration of the growers to ascertain the state of the orchard soil. This, according to best advices, is sufficiently moist to nourish the fruit throughout the four hot dry months when the new olives develop rapidly.

As a result of the favorable prospects for an excellent harvest, of possibly the same proportions as last year's, both the producers and the exporters are proceeding cautiously, the former, however, maintaining that the prices of oil will not be reduced as the summer advances, the exporters postponing all but the most necessary transactions.

There is undoubtedly a good reserve supply of fine olive oil on hand in Seville in case the present indications of another abundant olive harvest are not fulfilled. The oil of the 1913-14 crop is practically the only oil now quoted extensively.

TRIPOLI.

OLIVE CROP.—Consular Agent Harris at Tripoli, Asiatic Turkey, reports that the olive crop was normal. Small quantities were shipped to the United States and Turkish ports, but, as usual, the greater portion was retained in the district, where it is used as food and for soap making. Soap manufacture, the most important industry, had a prosperous year. The attempts to use oils and fats other than olive oil failed because the methods employed in the laundering of clothes, etc., will not permit the use of foreign soft soaps. The introduction of foreign soaps of the different varieties has not been successful.

TURKEY.

OTTO OF ROSES.—Vice Consul General Oscar S. Heizer, at Constantinople, says: In 1896 an emigrant from Bulgaria secretly brought away with him a few slips of the rose bush (the export of which is prohibited by Bulgaria) producing the rose from which the best quality of otto of rose is distilled, and planted same at Sparta, in the region of Smyrna. The climate and soil proved favorable to the venture, and from this small beginning the industry has grown to its present proportions and is still increasing in importance. Broussa produces a certain amount of otto of rose, but the quality is said to be inferior to that of Sparta. The Turkish Government, in order to encourage the industry, exempts the cultivators of roses from taxes for a period of seven years. After the seventh year the production of the ground is estimated, and it is placed in the first, second, or third class for purposes of taxation, and taxed as follows per annum: First class \$7.21 per acre, second class \$4.75 per acre, and third class \$3.56 per acre. The export of otto of roses from Turkey to the United States in 1913 was \$61,226 against \$19,791 in 1912.

OLIVE OIL YIELD.—The olive crop was good during last year. It is estimated that the yield of olive oil was at least four times as large as for the previous year and the quality much better. The production is estimated as follows, from the regions given: Aivalik, 16,980,000 pounds; Edremit Mytilene, 42,650,000 pounds; and Crete, 33,960,000 pounds.

ALMONDS AND SOAP.—Vice Consul S. Edelman, at Jerusalem, says: The almond is being extensively cultivated in Palestine and will soon rank among the important exports of the country. Last year's exports amounted to 528,000 pounds, as compared with 317,000 pounds in 1912. France takes the largest portion of the crop.

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